RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 230— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd ,, Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8.246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with OATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
19th Sept.	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st Oct.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
4th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesbana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmn) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjiliatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road. GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	26 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	3rd Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
anada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	26 Sept.	1 Oct
Sydney Maru ..	4,105	28 ,,	12 ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	5,863	9th Oct	23rd ,,
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	24th ,,	7th Nov.

x Proceeds to Calcutta

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK and TYPIST, strong in English. Pay upto Rs. 50/- p.m. BAKLIWAL'S RAILWAY CLAIMS AGENCY, Hira Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R3788

WANTED.—PUSHING AGENTS, CANVASSERS for unadulterated pure Ghee. Ample Commission. Write Box No. 1819, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3782

WANTED.—A qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for Labour Union Hospital, Ahmedabad. Apply to Dr. TANKARIA, Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, AHMEDABAD.
A 27401

WANTED.—About 100 Men; Remuneration of about Rs. 50 per month according to Merits; See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, between 8 to 12 a.m., on working days.
A R3699

WANTED— CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS searching employments. Register names with EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana. For terms send anna stamp.
A R3790

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of an ASSISTANT SECRETARY on a salary not exceeding Rs. 45 per month. Hours of attendance 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) with instructions to work whole day on special occasions. Applicant must state his age and send testimonials and his photograph if possible to the Secretary, Swarajya Sabha, 414, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.
A 27397

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION as ASSTT: DYER in big Cotton Dye-house or In-charge in small one by youth of 27 years' qualified and Mill Experienced. Please communicate with TIRATHRAM, C/o. G. L. Chawla Esq., Harikishan Road, Baboo Mohalla, Quetta (Baluchistan).
B R3766

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

VALUABLE BOOKLETS FREE—On any of the following books, which give new discoveries, and are taking India by storm:—(1) HOW TO PRODUCE BOY OR GIRL by Choice, (2) NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE, (3) MANUFACTURE OF HAIR OILS, (4) MANUFACTURE OF BOOT POLISH. Name the subject in which interested. Address:—BERNARD PALISSYCO, Rawalpindi.
L R27405

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.
T R3779

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 5/8 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned Walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guchies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR.
F R3676

GENUINE MANGO and LICHI GRAFTS 3 yrs' old Rs. 25/, 2 yrs' Rs. 20, 1 yr's Rs. 13/ per doz. respectively. ADVANCE essential. CATALOGUE to be had at one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GRAFT STORE, DARBHANGA.
F R3761

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. 'R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN. Rs. 750 or near offer. Original cost with extra types Rs. 2,900. American Multigraph No. 4, Printing Machine. Complete with Stand, Spare type and accessories. In perfect working order. May be seen at any time at Ghorpuri Barracks, Poona. Apply to the PRESIDENT, REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES, 1st Bn. The Royal West Kent Regiment.
N 27379

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CERTIFICATES for 10 Ordinary Shares No. 206330/33, 270624/28 and 207224 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Antonio Piedade Vas have either been LOST or MISLAID. If the same are found by anybody, they should be returned to the Company within 15 days from the date hereof, as otherwise duplicates thereof will be issued.
R3191

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT for SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 268 in respect of 100 shares Nos. 17401 to 17500 of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Dosabhai Hirachand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
R3737

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver

On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "TACOMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th September from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bill for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th September, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI EBRAHIM GIGA, ALIMAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM and FATMABAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Mahomed have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 731 and 732, New No. 7902. Old Survey Nos. 1725, 1726, and New Survey No. 850 and Cadastral Survey No. 3342 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6130 and Street Nos. 185 at 197 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side or New Kazi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Hajee Moosa Sulleman, on or towards the West by New Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the house of Hissamoodin Burray and on or towards the South by Nizampura Street.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1926.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27400

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 562 of 1925.

LUKMANJI EBRAHIMJI, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

RUSTOMJI SHAPURJI and another ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the moveable property of the abovenamed 1st defendant, proclamation whereof was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Jame-Jamshed," on the 30th and 31st ultimo, respectively, will be proceeded with on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mills of the 1st defendant at Mount Road, Mazgaon, without the Fort.

For particulars, vide the Sheriff's Proclamation of Sale dated the 12th day of August 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27403

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CHATURBHUJ RANCHORDAS HINGWALIA, JAMNADAS CHATURBHUJ, HEMRAJ CHATURBHUJ, NAROTUMDAS JAMNADAS, minor by his guardian, the said Jamnadas Chaturbhuj, and LOKHMIDAS HEMRAJ, minor by his guardian the said Hemraj Chaturbhuj, all of Ghat Koper, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients Messrs. MOHANLAL MULCHAND and KESHAVLAL MULCHAND of Ghat Koper.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease share, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, at Lalbaugh, Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ghat Koper, South Salsette, the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1805 square yards, bearing Survey No. 242, Falni No. 1 and Sur No. 232, Fal. No. 2, bearing under Ghat Koper Town Planning Scheme No. 1, Plot No. 30 and bounded as follows:—On the East land out of Survey No. 242, on the West land of the purchasers, on the South land of Lalji Mulji and on the North land of Survey No 232.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1926.
GANGADAS MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Pleader.
R3789

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIFF AT DEHRA DUN DISTRICT

Present: Molvi Mohad Ahmad Ansaree, Esqr., Munsiff.

Suit No. 132 of 1926.

Messrs. R S BHATT & CO., Coal Merchants of Dehra Dun. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

POPATLAL. ..... Defendant.

To,

POPATLAL, son of Ghelaram Brahmin by caste, resident of Choora State Dist. Kathiawar.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for rendition of accts. and costs, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the Fifth day of October, 1926, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 22nd day of September, 1926.

By Order,
KASHI RAM,
Munsarim,
22/9/26.
27402

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN LEADING PRESS KNOWN as "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", ALSO "BOMBAY CHRONICLE NEWSPAPER" AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD-WILL, UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Mortgage debenture-holders and on account and risk of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., the assets of the said Indian News Paper Co., Ltd., including the Assets and Good-will of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, will be put up to Public Auction by virtue of the power of sale contained in the debenture trust deed, dated the 3rd day of April, 1925, and made between the said Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., of the one part and Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee, Khurshed F. Nariman, Nowrojee Hormusjee Belgaumwalla and Sohrab Dadabhoy Bhedwar the trustees of the other part by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The above is on view from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJEE & COY., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE MACHINERY AND GOOD-WILL OF "THE BOMBAY PRINTING INK AND VARNISH MANUFACTURING COY." AS A GOING CONCERN IN TWO SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the receiver appointed in Suit No. 1375 of 1926 (Devchund vs. Premchund), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 4th proximo sell by public auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at 4th Khetwady Lane:—

The stock-in-trade, machinery and good will of of the "Bombay Printing Ink and Varnish Manufacturing Coy" as a going concern in one lot.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

At Falkland Road, 5th Cross Lane.

The stock-in-trade machinery and goodwill of the "Bombay Printing Ink and Varnish Manufacturing Company" as a going concern in one lot.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros.
Classic of the Screen
"THE TENTH WOMAN"
6 Reels
STARRING
JUNE MARLOWE
A picture with plenty of action and novelty.
NINE OUT OF TEN WOMEN ARE ALIKE
But
"THE TENTH WOMAN"
—Was a law unto herself. An exotic, inspiring tale of the most fascinating character ever flashed across the screen.
"FELIX ON THE JOB"
A tonic for the blues.
One of the new series of Felix which are more brilliant, funnier and cleverer than any past Felix.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8, & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
NATIONAL FILM Co.'s
VANRAJ CHAVDO.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'Swarajya'
The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin
For Rates and particular please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE
Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.
As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.
For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.
Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.
With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—23044.

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MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 1st inst. amounted to £154,075,550, as compared with £153,399,420 on the previous Wednesday.

About £286,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week, and of this the Continent secured about £190,000 and the Trade £60,000. The balance was taken on account of India.

The Bank of England has announced the following gold movements since our last issue:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
September 2nd	£ nil	£ nil
September 3rd	£ nil	£ nil
September 4th	£ nil	£510,000
September 6th	£400,000	£ 6,000
September 7th	£ nil	£ nil
September 8th	£ nil	£17,000

The receipt on the 6th inst. was in the form of sovereigns from South Africa. The destinations of the £527,000 sovereigns withdrawn were as follows:—£500,000 set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank, £10,000 to Holland, £10,000 to Singapore and £7,000 to Spain. During the week under review £133,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, decreasing the net influx since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £1,022,000.

Mexico 33,230

SILVER.

During the week China has been the chief seller, as America has been reluctant to follow the falling prices. Bear covering and some Indian shipment orders absorbed the fairly plentiful supplies.

The consignment from China, unusual in character and record in size (valued by H. M. Customs at £917,000), to which we referred in our circular of July 21st last, has now arrived in London and has considerably swollen the floating stock in this market. This fact explains the larger discount on cash silver, and may exert a depressing effect upon the market in the long run, although the silver has already been sold for forward delivery.

The movements of the price of late would seem to show that the market, in spite of temporary resilience, has lost the power of remaining at the quotation level of the last few years. With a large body of speculative operations and with the chance of fresh speculative factors intervening one way or the other, a "steam" market can hardly be anticipated. Fluctuations, unexpected and sharp, up or down, are more likely to occur. The ability of Bears to maintain their position may be tested by attempts to corner deliveries, especially in India. American producers have lost their usual optimism—and rightly so—and they have begun to gauge the real condition of the silver market, and this must be reckoned as a factor. For instance, the following extracts appear in the Bulletin of the U. S. Mining Congress:—

"Silver men claim that the outlook for production is worse than at any time within the last fifty years and that unless some practical remedy is obtained, producers will face harder times. . . . . Some of the larger silver producers feel that the situation can be solved if there can be brought about an increased consumption of silver in the arts and as subsidiary coinage. Consideration has been given to an advertising campaign to popularize the use of silver plate and to replace in foreign countries paper money with silver coins. It is expected that the silver producers will map out a programme to create a natural demand for silver."

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 1st inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

China	£917,205
U. S. A.	66,280
Mexico	23,220
British West Africa	43,421
Straits Settlements	52,615
Other countries	15,787
	1,128 538

EXPORTS.

France	£54,850
Bombay	42,387
Other countries	11,079
	£108,316

MESSRS. LEWIS AND JONES.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR

Messrs. Lewis and Jones haev issued the following on Sept. 23:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities have been a dull and inactive market and prices have sagged somewhat during the week.

The Currency statement for the week ending 15th instant shows a deflation of the note issue by 3 crores against a sale of securities held in London.

Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:

		Redn. Yield.	Yield.
3½ p. c. Rupee Paper	77.1		4.11
4 p.c. Conversion Loan	94.8		4.27
4 p.c. 1960/70	88.5		4.18
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable)	102.12		4.15
5 p.c. 1933 (tax free)	104.8		4.24
5 p.c. 1933 (tax free)	104.8		4.24
5 p.c. 1945/55 (tax free)	108.6		4.48
5½ p.c. 1928 (tax free)	107.4		4.08
6 p. c. 1927 do.	107.0		3.98
6 pc. do.	107.0		3.98
6 p. c 1931 do	108.2		408
6 p.c 1932 do.	109.2		4.16
6½ p.c. Bom Dev Loan	113.14		4.45

COTTON MILL SHARES

The feature of this section was the buying of speculators of low priced shares with a view to creating bullish sentiment. E. D. Sassoon United touched Rs. 2½, Apollos Rs. 11½, Birlas Rs. 12, Kilachand Rs. 6, and Elphinstones Rs. 35. The rise was shortlived, E. D. Sassoons closing today at Rs 1/3, with the others also lower. Kohinoors are in request at Rs. 1,140, Vishnu changed hands at Rs. 2,310 and Luxmi is quoted at Rs. 5,750. Sassoon Cottons were done at Rs. 20. The market closes steady at about last week's level.

We quote.—

	23.9.26	16.9.26.
Bombay Dyeings	915	917½
Century	393¾	387½
Century	393¾	388½
Pabaney	240	242½
Fazulbhoy	911½	917½
New Great	332½	333½
Pearl	496½	488¾
Swadeshi	522½	520

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Railways.—On a fair enquiry Ahmedabad Prantej and Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 930 and Rs. 720 x.d. Sialkots changed hands at Rs. 101. Sara Sirajganj proposes to issue ann offer to shareholders a further 15,000 shares at par, and in this connection Government has expressed its intention of applying for the whole issue.

Banks.—Imperials again weakened at one time touching Rs. 1370 and Rs. 312½ but closed firmer to-day at Rs. 1390 and Rs. 350. There has been a good investment enquiry and sellers are now more reserved at current rates. Baroda Banks were done at Rs. 83½, whilst Bank of Indias and Centrals are quoted at Rs. 78¼ and Rs. 27¼ respectively.

Cements.—A further rise has been followed by a reaction. Bundis are Rs. 21¼ after Rs. 23½, Indias Rs. 145 after Rs. 177½ and Katnis Rs. 128¾ after Rs. 147½. Punjab Portland Ordy. and Julbulpurs touched Rs. 8/2 and Rs. 13, closing at Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 7 sellers.

Insurance.—On its proposal to return Rs. 10 to shareholders and reduce the face value of the share to Rs. 75, making the uncalled liability Rs. 60, New Indias improved to Rs. 25½ to-day on a good enquiry.

Bombay Burmas touched Rs. 525 and Rs. 145 P. during the week, closing steady at Rs. 510 and Rs. 136¼ P. buyers.

Alcocks are lower and easier at Rs. 272½.

Jost Engineering changed banks at Rs. 117½ x.d.

McKenzies were done at Rs. 402½, but are now easier at Rs. 400 sellers.

Tata Iron and Steel shares continue to be the chief speculative counter. Ordys. and Defds. are up to Rs. 62½ and Rs 233¾, 2nd Prefs. are steady at Rs. 77½ whilst 1st Prefs. changed hands at Rs. 142½ ed.d ¾

Tata Hydro group of shares are steady. We quote:—

	23-9-26	16-9-26
Andra Valley Ord.	745	740
Andra Valley Pref.	1002½	1005
Tata Hydro Ord.	1097½	1091¼
Tata Hydro Pref.	970	970
Tata Power Ord.	565	562½
Tata Power Pref.	775	780

Bombay Steam Ord. are lower at Rs. 172½. B. B. Petrols close at Rs. 6 after Rs. 6¾. Tata Oils are back to Rs 28 after their recent spurt to Rs. 40.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches, Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
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BOMBAY.

Blue Blazer ..Rs. 3
Tweed Sports Coat Rs.25
Grey Flannel Trousers Rs.15
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Blue or Brown Rs.55
White Office Suit Rs. 11-8 & Rs. 12-8
White Office Trousers Rs. & Rs. 4-8
Made to your measure.
CUT, MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED.

Skin Tortures End
And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.
Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."
Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day
Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. O. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

A further advance of 9 to 4 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering Liverpool has been reported 18 to 16 points up. The advance was due to some scattered buying and short covering.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. report:—The American markets met with uncertainty and show no special lead at the moment.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—"Market acts badly despite frost forecast."

Despite a small advance being reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 300/- i.e. Rs. 4½ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May, and gradually advanced to Rs. 303¼ on buying by Exporters and Commission Houses. On some Offices and Shroffs selling the market receded to Rs. 302½ and closed at Rs. 303¼ at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 285½ and advanced to Rs. 287½ on shroffs and general buying and closed at Rs. 287/-. Bazar operators were moderate sellers. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 244½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday and the demand was very poor.

The Sewri market is closed to-day on account of Parsi holiday.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS 2 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May	303 1/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	24- 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	287

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th September, 1926:—

Cotton	339 bales.
Wheat	2,153 cwts.
Linseed	3,309 cwts.
Rape, etc.	94 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,162 cwts.
Poppyseed	1,653 cwts.
Groundnuts	338 cwts.
Castorseed	1,956 cwts.
Rice	2,793 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,108 cwts.
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	982 cwts.
Gram	345 cwts.
Juwar	2,565 cwts.
Masur	Nil
Barley	468 cwts.
Bajri	2,046 cwts.
Coal	4 389 tons.

FREE distribution of **BOOKLET**, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan traveller and Researcher.

Himalayan Chemical Works
106-1, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture** THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen. KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 27.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 1926	This year	Last year
Khandesh	16	906	765
Central India		4,702	4,119
Berar and Nagpur		231	997
Hyderabad-Gaorani	47	110	171
Berar	20	1,113	2,987
Central Provinces		84	1,387
Total Oomras	83	7,246	10,669
Dholera	77	690	2,574
N.W. Provinces	102	1,041	1,278
Rajputana		2,726	921
Sind-Punjab		1,963	1,656
Broach		9	
Coompta & Dharwar	58	2,306	5,988
Westerns-Northerns		2,854	4,674
Cocanada			508
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,314	2,685
Persian		1,200	557
American		3,006	138
Egyptian and African	19	6,730	10,444
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	339	33,135	41,460

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 23 Sept. 1926	This year	Last year
Europe	110	20,576	27,111
Japan & China		10,778	10,429
Coast Ports	632	363	545
Up-country by Rail		7315	329
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,681	5,243
Total	742	44,713	52,659

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 27.

	Ready Mill terms.	Delivery. Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	285/295	.....
Bengal Fine M G	280/90	+28
Bengal F G M G	265/75	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	280/90	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	265/75	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	325/35	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	320/30	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	320/30	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	305/10	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	310/15	.....
Arvi Fine M G	315/20	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	+31/2
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	275/85	+21/2
Khandesh F. G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/50	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	260/70	.....
Muthia F G M G	245/50	.....
Dharwar F Good S.G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350/55	.....
Westerns Good M G	295/305	.....
Western H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	330/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	375/95	.....
Navsari F. G. M. G.	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	355/65	.....
Kadi Viramgaon F G M G	295/305	.....
Dhollera F G M G	320/30	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot:—16-3/4.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

Week ending 25/9/26.	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,169,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	207,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	93,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	2,683,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	504,000
Total Sales	40,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	800
East Indian Cotton Stock	11,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,500
East Indian Actual Export	300
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
American Cotton Afloat	106,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	183,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	296,000

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6d.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 5/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1242.
Bank's buying D D 1812.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134¼
Bank's buying 60 days 130 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 140 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 180 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.85 5/16 25th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 1/32 25th inst.
London—Paris 174.50 25th inst.
London—Belgium 182.00 25th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 25th inst.
London—Italy 132.00 25th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1250
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	140 3/4
Shanghai	189 1/4
Japan	133 3/4
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 1/4d 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 3/8d. 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 1/2 etc 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 23/32 per cent. 25th inst.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/3 November.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/9 Decr.
Bar silver ready Rs. 61/6/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 61/6/3 Octr.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 61/5/0 Nov.

London, Sept. 26.

Bar gold ready sh. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 27.4
Silver forward d. 27.6

TONE OF SILVER.—
Quiet. America and China sold India bought. Market closed with sellers at the rate, but there are considerable buyers at a slightly lower level. Opinion poor.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Ready:—21/6/9
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/3, highest 21/6/6, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/6
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/6/3, highest 21/6/3, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/3
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/6/0, highest 21/6/0, at 5-30 p.m. 21/6/0
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—0/1/3
Vaida Kartak:—0/2/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Ready:—61/14/0
Vaida Bhadrwt:—Opening 61/10/0, highest 61/10/0, at 5-30 p.m. 61/10/0
Vaida Asho:—Opening 61/8/0, highest 61/8/0, at 5-30 p.m. 61/8/3
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 61/6/0, highest 61/6/3, at 5-30 p.m. 61/6/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—1/2/0
Vaida Kartak:—1/10/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/9 1/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/9.3/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/8-7/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/9.1/8d.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September 27

Mill shares declined to five to ten rupees owing to weak holders unloading as settlement drawing nearer market will have small fluctuations.

We quote: Fazul 890, B. Dyeing 891-4, Pearl 485, Century 378-12, Nagpur 545, Swadesk 515, Tata Hydro 1095.

Tata Steel remained easier by weak holders unloading.

We quote: Tata Dfd. 216-4 and Tata ord. 38/4.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid. Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	83	8
Central Co-operative	50	7	55	
Central	35	1½	27	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	83	
Imperial	500	40	1410	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	352	8
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bandi	10		21	8
Central India Mining	10	4½	28	4
Indian Cement O.	350		138	12
Katni Cement O.	100		120	
Katni Cement D.	40		345	
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	8
Shivrajpur	10	8¾	47	4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	930	
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	144	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	116	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102	
Jarkana	100	5 p.c.	73	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	91	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	86	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95	x D
Shikrot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	3 p.c.	720	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Q.	260		165	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		260	
Scindia Steam	15	—0—	11	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		750	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1005	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	126	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	100		67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	20	1096	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980	
Tata Power O.	1,000		572	8
Tata Power P.	1,000		780	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Bansi Press			466	4
Akbari	500		250	
Fort	475		140	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Mirmad Manufacturing	250		230	
New Benares	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000		980	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		257	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18	
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	518	12
B. Burma T. Corporation New			137	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum	8h.	8 0-4-0	6	1
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		195	
Jost Engineering	100	10	105	
Mckenzie	100	30	400	
New Union Floor Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	600	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	180	6 p.c.y	142	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		74	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		216	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		58	
Phaokerji	50		125	
Telephone	50	nil	35	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15		5	8
New India	25	ly	25	4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-8-0	4	6
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5	

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	4	5
Alliance	100		40	
Apollo	50		8	4
Assur Virjee	100		2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	891	4
Bombay Industrial	100		7	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	170	
Broach Fine Counts	250		92	8
Century	100	20y	378	12
Central India O.	100	16	546	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	450	
Ceylon	100		45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100		143	12
Coorla	100		140	
Crescent	100	4	177	8
Currimbhoy	250		300	
David	500		300	
Dawn	250	40	750	
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	240	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	145	
Elphinstone O.	100		32	8
Emperor Edward	500		237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	860	
Finlay	100	nil	135	
Framjee Petit	1,000		700	
Globe	100		50	
Gokak	100	5	112	8
Ididoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	380	
Jamshed O.	250		70	
Kataw Makanjee	Nil		110	
Kilachand	25		5	12
Kohinoor	500		1145	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5700	
Madhora Scindia	100		26	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		120	
Madras United	250	15	500	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	30	1900	
Mathradas	100		110	
Meyer Sassoon	100		95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2400	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		127	8
Mysore	50	4	113	12
New City of Bombay	100	10	155	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	317	8
Ginsanshahi (100)	75		70	
Pearl	250	12	485	
Phoenix	100	10	430	
Premier	100		38	12
Sassoon Cotton	100		13	
Sassoon Silk	500		560	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8925	
Simplex	250		135	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		39	8
Standard	500	40	1250	
Swadeshi	100	18	515	
Swan	100		155	
Tata Mill O.	500		132	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2300	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, September 27.

Ahmedabad					445
Bombay Cotton					220
Bombay Dyeing			893	897	890 891-4
Century	3	2-8	382-8	377-8	378-12
Central India					546-4
Colaba Land					143-12
Crescent					177-8
Edward Sassoon					140
Fazulbhoy			891-4	891-4	887-8 890
Finlay					134
Globe					50
Gokak					113-12
Indian Bleaching					182-4
Indore Malwa					380
Kohinoor					1150
Madhowjee					118-12
Mathuradas					120
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					113-12
New Great	318-12	316-12	315	317-8	
Pearl	487-8	487-8	483-12	485	
Pabany					230
Phoenix					436
Simplex	137-8	137-8	135	136	
Swadeshi	517-8	517 8	513-12	516	
Swan Mills					155
Tata Mill					135

MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock			257-8	
Bombay Steam			165	
Tram Co. Ord.	127-8	127-8	126-14	126-14
Bundi Cement				21-8
Central India Mining				28-4
Indian Cement				147-8
Katni Cement Ord.				126
Shivrajpur				47-4
Tata Hydro	1100	1100	1093-12	1095
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	60-8	61	57-8	58-4
Tata Iron & Steel Dd.	227-8	228-12	217-12	216-4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 27.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	"	0 11 9
Century	"	0 11 3
Jacob	"	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 11 9
Elphinstone	"	0 11 0
Apollo	"	0 11 3

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91½/92½	"	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	"	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
Fazal (Muhal)	"	1 0 6
Phoenix	"	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5806:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	1 0 0
David Mills	"	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	"	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	"	0 15 6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 14 9
Sakuntala	"	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 9
Globe	"	0 14 0
Rachael	"	0 14 3
Palkhi	"	0 15 0
Maher	"	0 14 6

LEPAD:—		
Spring	"	0 15 6
Textile	"	0 15 6
Century	"	0 15 0
Maher	"	0 15 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 1 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 1 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
1386 Tata	"	3 0 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x Rs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 0

BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	"	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 12 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	8 0 0
Hindustan	"	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	"	7 0 0

SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	"	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 6

STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	"	2 4 0
Apollo David	"	2 4 0

DUKDI Yards 13, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Great	"	1 2 6
Phoenix	"	1 3 0
Kohinoor	"	1 3 6
Tata	"	1 3 0

CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	"	1 0 0
Mahel	"	1 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1⅜ to 2		61 8 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 27.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/14

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14

5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|7.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|6

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|15

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/10.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 82/5

Tone of Market:—Quiet

CROP REPORT

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS FOR THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1926.

PUNJAB:—Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Gram sowings progressing. Rapeseed and Jamba seed sowings commenced.

Multan.—Bright, no signs of rain. Dessi cotton picking partially begun. All crops doing well so far. Toria sowings nearing completion.

Delhi.—Bright, no signs of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

UNITED PROVINNCES:—Agra.—Bright no signs of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton plants making good progress. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA:—Beawar.—Seasonable. No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Expect improvement in crop owing to seasonable weather.

BERAR:—Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally shortly. All crops doing well up to now.

KHANDESH:—Dhulia.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants showing bolls.

BROACH:—Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weedings.

AHMEDABAD & KATHIAWAR:—Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy.

SHOLAPUR:—

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Crop prospects generally good.

DHARWAR:—Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain.

MADRAS:—Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TODAY.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Currency authority 6 p.m. at University School of Economics and Sociology.

Nadkarni Football Cup: Final V. J. T. Institute vs. Winners of Monday's match, Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 30.

Conference Regarding Bombay Children's Act, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

Wittet Memorial Meeting, Royal Institute of Science, 6.30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DAVID—Sir Sassoon David, 1st Baronet, K.C.S.I., of Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co. Ltd., Bombay. Died, at his residence 143, Esplanade Road, at 8 p.m. on 27th September, 1926, in his 77th year. Funeral at 9.30 a.m. to day.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Tuesday morning the 28th instant at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.)

English Mail.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the Mails from London of 16th instant left Aden at 5 a.m. on the 27th inst. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at midnight on Friday the 1st October.

Call to Volunteers.—All the Volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal are requested to be present at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to day (Tuesday) at 7.30 p.m. (sharp) to preserve orders at Prof. Ram Murti's performance. Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri will be in charge.

To day's Radio Programme.—A programme of Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, on Tuesday, at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

Gita Class.—Swami Viswanaanda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct tomorrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

Shankaracharya's Discourses at Dadar.—A series of 5 public discourses by Swami Jagadguru Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti, has been arranged and will take place at Dadar, Kirtikar's Wadi, every evening at 9 p.m. from to-day (Tuesday) to Saturday (the 2nd proximo), both days inclusive.

"F" Ward District Congress Committee.—A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 5.0 p.m. (S. T.). The items on the agenda include adoption of the annual report, and work pertaining to the coming election.

Satyashodhak Samaj.—The 53rd anniversary of the Satya Shodhak Samaj was celebrated on the 26th instant in the evening at Lower Parel, Rao Bahadur Talcherker's Wady when Mr. G. B. Nare, B.A., presided. Mr. S. K. Bole the father and author of the Vatandar Hindu Priests Bill (Joshi Bill) was congratulated on the occasion on his great achievement. Congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. Banker, Thorat, Mindhe, Asawale, Kelusker, Advocate Surve and R. S. Dr. Chawan.

Tribute to late Mr. Samarth.—The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:—"Resolved that the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee places on record their deep sense of loss at the untimely death of Mr. N. M. Samarth who rendered valuable services to the cause of the Indian National Congress of which he was General Secretary for several years and of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in particular of which he was Honorary Secretary for a long time. Further resolved that a letter of condolence may be sent to Mr. R. M. Samarth the son of the deceased."

Parsi All Souls' Day.—The Parsis of Bombay celebrated yesterday (Monday) their All Souls' Day, with great solemnity. Thousands of Zoroastrians, of both sexes, went to the Towers of Silence and, offering sandalwood to the Fire-temple, in the vast compound of the Towers, prayed for the peace and repose of the souls of their near and dear ones and in fact of the souls of all their co-religionists whose mundane career had ended. Many Zoroastrians also went to several Fire-temples in the city and offered prayers as usual.

The All Souls' Day, which falls 18 days after the New Year's Day, is observed by all Zoroastrians throughout the world. They go to Towers of Silence or to the Burial Places, wherever the latter are reserved in the absence of the Towers of Silence.

Bhuleshwar Dist. Congress Committee.—Those members of the above Congress Committee who are desirous of standing as candidates for the thirteen seats vacant in the B. P. C. C. may send their own nomination papers duty proposed and seconded to the Secretary on or before the 4th October 1926. Those persons who are members of the Committee on or before the 30th instant need only try. If there are more than 13 candidates the election will take place on Sunday the 10th October 1926 in the office from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Postal Notice.—In consequence of sailing of the Homeward English Mail Steamer at 2.30 p.m. on Saturdays commencing from the 2nd October 1926 the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office from that date:—

(1) Unregistered correspondence up to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays. (2) Unregistered ditto with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. on Saturdays. (3) Registered correspondence up to: 7 p.m. on Fridays. (4) Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each articles, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. on Saturdays. (5) Registered correspondence for United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 7 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays. (6) Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Fridays. (7) Money Orders up to 3 p.m. on Fridays.

Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

Wonderful Feats by Prof. Rammurti's Disciples.—There will be unique feats by the Disciples of Prof. Rammurti, Balmurti, Eknathmurti and other physical culture experts from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Thursday, the 28th instant, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The wonderful feats will be such as iron chain-breaking, lathi, banoti, catching bullet shot from a rifle, human weight-lifting and wonderful glove boxing, glass chimney balance, and last but not the least swallowing half a dozen poisons such as mercury, Molten Lead, Nitric Acid, Nails, glass, etc., by Sarwabhakshak Siddh Purusha. Prices are Rs. 5.10, Rs. 4.8, Rs. 3.3, Rs. 2.4, Re. 1.2 and annas 9 (including taxes). Tickets can be had at the Congress House, 414, Giregaum Back Road, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Messrs. Perry and Co., Grant Road, Gram Terminus and also at the Sir C. J. Hall from 4 p.m. The proceeds will go to Prof. Rammurthi's Physical Culture Institute.

HIGH COURT.

ABETMENT OF MURDER

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and a Special Jury the accused Ahmed Hassain was charged under Sections 302, 114 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code for abetment of murder.

The Advocate-General with Mr. M. A. Somjee, Bar.-at-Law appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Dr. P. N. Daruwala, Bar.-at-Law.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 28th March 1926 at about 3-30 p.m. a quarrel took place between one Jamal Siddhi and one Nazaralli Chagan. Jamal demanded Re. 1 from Nazar Ali when the deceased intervened and asked Nazarali to pay off Jamal. A police constable arrived and dispersed the crowd after Nazar Ali had paid. A few minutes later the accused came and handed over a dagger in a sheath to Jamal who pulled out the dagger ran to the deceased stabbed Nazar Ali and bolted away. Jamal has not been traced yet. The accused was arrested at Jamnagar.

The jury by a unanimous verdict found the accused guilty under Sections 302 and 109 in that he facilitated the commission of the offence of murder but recommended the accused for mercy.

His Lordship accepting the verdict of the jury convicted and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

PATHE' CINEMA.

An excellent story, skillfully directed, a splendid cast, and beautiful settings may all be mentioned in connection with the photo play at the Royal Opera House last night "The Tenth Woman". It is an adaptation from the novel of the same name by Harriet T. Comstock.

It does not try to solve any great world problems; it is not a satire on life; it does not attempt to present a new situation. It presents different phases of American life with which we are all familiar, handled with the skill of an adept. To Director James Flood, undoubtedly, should be given most of the honours, for it is conceded that a director can have an exceptional story and a wonderful cast and still make a terrible picture through poor technique. In this case, however, Harriet T. Comstock's story lent itself exceptionally well to screen translation, and the cast could not be improved upon.

Beverly Bayne, who recently returned to the screen, and June Marlowe, a very new celebrity of the cinema world are especially convincing in their roles of Willa Brookes and Rose Ann Brainerd. John Roche gives an excellent characterization of Barry Compton. Others in the cast are Alex Francis, Edith Yorke, Raymond McKee, Charles "Buddy" Post and Gilbert Holmes.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Depression exists in the central regions of the Bay of Bengal and may intensify later. Scattered thunder showers occurred in the Peninsula.

The rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces east, Central India west, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, Madras Coast north. Few falls have occurred in Assam.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair three inches; Mergui two; Moulmein one and a half; Bassein three-quarters; Sibsagar one; Ranchi one and a half; Hazaribagh, Naya Dumka and Ahmadnagar three-quarters; Poona two; Parbhani one; Raichur one and a half and Vizagapatam two.

Forecast: No large change.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BILASPUR.

BILASPUR, Sept. 27.

Extensive damage has been caused to Bilaspur town by high floods in the Arpa river. Nearly 300 houses have either completely collapsed or been seriously damaged.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 27.

Stations.	24 hours, to 8 a.m. of 27 Sept 1926	Total, since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 27. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. C.
Colaba Point	0 00	67 83	48 36	47 42
Fort ..	0 00	100 91	54 65	52 63
J.J.Hospital	0 09	82 13	68 74	49 97

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.795 inches (.053 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.713 " (0.43 below normal.)
Change of Sea.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degree
" (wet bulb) " 76.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (1.4 above normal,
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (1.1 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE
Velocity " " 7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 8.55 "
" " " year 70.92 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is locally in slight excess. Maximum temperature was below normal at Hissar and Lahore, and the minimum at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports a light fall of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme western districts. Temperature was below normal over most of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in Rajputana and the minimum above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.56 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal over most of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature also was normal except at Khandwa, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 87 deg. .0 and a minimum of 78 deg. .2, both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyerabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.77 in. of rain, Poona 2.15 in., Sholapur 0.20 in. and Hyderabad 0.33 in. Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is locally more humid than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—Weather remains generally dry. Rain has fallen locally in the east United Provinces, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was below normal in most parts of northern India.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

FACILITATING CIVIC WORK.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr. D. G. Kharaz moved: That the President be requested to inquire from the Collector of Bombay as to whether it is a fact that he has permitted the transfer of a liquor shop from the Fort to a place near the Chowpatty Bandstand and, if so, to inform Government that the Corporation emphatically protest against the location of a liquor shop in that locality.

The motion was carried.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved: That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to Corporation resolution dated 17th May 1926, regarding the carrying out of similar work of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust by one body and he be requested to expedite the report and submit it to the next monthly meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Rahimtoola said it was four months since the resolution was passed by the Corporation and yet no report was submitted by the Commissioner. In this way the public had lost thousands of rupees, he said.

Mr. Nariman said they were also losing from the view point of efficiency.

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The Corporation considered the report of the Corporation regarding the draft rules for the regulation of the constitution of special committees and the conduct of business at their meetings. The Committee had recommended:

The Committee have modified the draft instructions for the guidance of the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary and they beg to recommend the following resolution for adoption:—

In exercise of the powers vested in them the Corporation, under Sub-section (1) of Section 38-A, hereby direct for the guidance of the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary that—

(1) All communications addressed to the Corporation relating to matters included in the sphere of business of any Special Committee as defined by the Corporation, shall, in the first instance, be placed before the latter Committee to be submitted to the Corporation with the Committee's recommendation thereon, or otherwise disposed of as the case may be.

(2) In all cases in which the Municipal Commissioner desires to bring before the Corporation any urgent business under Section 36 (1) of the Act, he shall with the least practicable delay send a copy of such reference to the respective Special Committee. In such cases it will rest with the Corporation to decide whether they should pass orders at once or whether they should await the Special Committee's recommendation.

(3) All questions relating to appointments and discipline of Municipal Officers and servants who are under the statutory control of the Corporation and not under the direct jurisdiction of the Standing Committee or the Municipal Commissioner should be referred to the respective Special Committee for enquiry and report to the Corporation or the Standing Committee as may be required by the provisions of the Act.

(4) Any proposition affecting general revision of establishment or creation of a new appointment involving recurring expenditure exceeding Rs. 200 per month should be first administratively scrutinized by the respective Special Committee, and then by the Revenue and General Purposes Committee before it is submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the system in vogue in western and more advanced countries should be adopted by the Corporation in view of the heavy work that has now fallen to the share of the Corporation. New problems had sprung up and the methods of work which might have been sound 50 years ago were not satisfactory now and the committees suggested in the report were a great advance on the present methods. He moved that the report be approved and adopted and the formation of ten committees be agreed to.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded.

Mr. K. F Nariman said the Corporation, it was complained, was now reduced to a mere deliberative body unable to do any good, and that was the reason why he had suggested that they should be given some executive authority. At the present moment if a member wanted to remove a particular nuisance he had to approach the Corporation at the end of the month and give a notice of motion which would come up for consideration in due course,—in the meantime the nuisance continued. He expressed dissatisfaction with the resolution moved by Mr. Mody.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to select members for the new Committees. He said instead of wasting time in the Corporation they should have a special committee for appointing members to particular committees.

The motion was adopted.

The rules suggested by the Committee were also adopted.

The new Committees suggested are the following:

1. Drainage Committee. 2. Water Committee. 3. Roads and Development Committee. 4. Building Regulations, Public Works and Public Safety Committee. 5. Public Health Comittee. 6. Medical Relief Committee. 7. Markets and Gardens Committee. 8. Revenue and General Purposes Committee. 9. Law, Procedure and Elections Committee. 10. Tramways and Telephone Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SATTA TEST CASE

FURTHER HEARING POSTPONED

The case in which Thawarmal Rupchand and Motilal Ruplal two of the 160 odd members of the Mahajan Association arrested by the Police some months ago during a raid, were charged with keeping and conducting a common gaming house where Satta, Ank, Farak, American Futures and several other forms of gambling were being carried on against the Gambling Act, came up for further hearing on Monday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

It may be recalled that it was decided by M. S. S. Rangnekar, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom the 160 odd persons arrested were placed, to try the case against the abovenamed two accused as a test case. At the last hearing, however, the second accused was not present in the Court; and a warrant was issued against him. The case against the first accused was, however, heard further. At the time of hearing of the case on Monday, the second accused was present and it was suggested that the case against both the accused might be heard. Mr. Frank Oliviera, Advocate, who with Messrs. A. Kirkesmith and R. P. Thanawala appeared for the Crown objected to the suggestion, and the Magistrate decided to hear the case against the first accused alone.

Rao Saheb Sabajirao Savant, Superintendent of Police was cross-examined by Mr. Sorab Kamdin, who defended the accused. Witness said that the police had not inquired about the number of members of the Mahajan Association who had dealings with the East India Cotton Association.

The Magistrate drew the attention of counsel for the prosecution to the view recently expressed by the Privy Council to the effect that "Teji Mandi" transactions were not wagering. It was, therefore, for the prosecution to prove that any "Teji Mandi" transactions amounted to wagering.

Counsel for the defence stated that cotton business in Bombay did not enforce the necessity of occupying a godown by every dealer. About 90 per cent. of the members of the East India Cotton Association did not stock cotton nor had they any godowns. A majority of the members of the Mahajan Association were also members of the Brokers' Association and they could deal in cotton with the East India Cotton Association.

S. S. Rangnekar, a draftsman in the Public Works Department was the next witness examined. He said that he had prepared the plan of the location of the Mahajan Association and its surroundings. The plan was submitted to the Court.

Mr. N. P. Wagle, Inspector in charge of the Princes Street Police Station who was one of the officer who raided the premises of the Mahajan Association was again called to give evidence, as his evidence on the previous occasion was heard by Mr. Rangnekar the then Chief Presidency Magistrate who heard the proceedings. Witness repeated the details of the raid (which have already been published in these columns).

Mr. Bulsara of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was then examined. He said that he was the Inspector of buildings situated in C Ward. He described the location of Motishaw's Chawl the place where the alleged offence for which the accused are charged was alleged to have taken place.

The case was then postponed to October 13.

UNIVERSITY FOR BARODA.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen, members of the Baroda University Commission:—

Mr. A. G. Widgery, Chairman.
Principal, A.B. Dhruva.
Mr. K. M. Munshi.
Professor K. G. Naik.
Mr. S. V. Mukerjee.

The University Commission is to consider the form and terms of, and submit for orders, a Character for the possible foundation of a University of Baroda, and a scheme in details for its equipment, organisation, administration and maintenance. It shall consider and make necessary provision for the possibility of the University, including within its scope educational institutions within Gujerat and Kathiawar which may be prepared to co-operate. It shall invite leading educationists and gentlemen of culture to give their views and advice on the various matters concerned.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

In view of the appointment of the Baroda University Commission, the Sub-Committee of the Gujarat University Committee has resolved to postpone the preparation of its report, till the Baroda Commission publishes its resort.

Mr. Hiralal Radhakisan of Talegaon, the Responsivist nominee for Chandur Morsi rural constituency in the Amraoti district, having withdrawn his candidature owing to the sudden death of his wife, the Responsivist party in Berar has adopted Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh of Jarud who is standing as a Congress Independent candidate.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

OCTOBER.

27th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	14.33
To-day's Opening Rate	14.30
Difference	—3
To-day's Closing Rate	14.21
Difference	—9

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

27th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	7.97
To-day's Opening Rate	7.87
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	7.89
Difference	—.8

Khandi Closed ..... Rs. 303-0-0

SLUMP IN SILVER

AMERICA AND INDIA SELLING

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 27.

London cables are as follows:—

"Market quiet. America and China sold. India bought. Market closed with sellers at the rate, but there are considerable buyers at a slightly lower level".

China sold. India bought. Tone quiet". London Spot: 27¼d., London Forward: 27 3/8d.

The Market here sagged continuously. The rates at 4-30 in the evening were:—

Silver, 1st settlement ..... Rs. 61-7
Silver, 2nd settlement ..... Rs. 61-4

The well-known Calcutta operator and the Chokseys were free sellers. Bulls are naturally nervous. China Exchange is 2. 7¾d.—a new low record.

New York Silver is quoted at 59½ cents.

STEEL SHARES "WEAK"

IRON AND STEEL PRICES LOWER

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 17.

In the Stock Exchange the Cotton Mill Shares and Steel shares were lower to-day. Tata Steel Deferreds were about Rs. 25 lower, and closed at Rs. 216.

People doubt whether the Scheme of the Directors would pass safely in the meeting on the 1st October.

The Bombay Iron and Steel Market is easy. The prices are much lower, than they were last month. Hence, people expect prices would go much lower, even in the Share Market.

The latest mail reports from New York indicate that the shares of the American Steel Corporation there are lower than before.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

In the share market jutes with good professional support and outside buying orders this section rule firm and a good turnover resulted at steadily advancing rates. Coals were quiet. Deoli are marked down about two points and Raneegunge one point. Teas were steady unchanged. In miscellaneous Bengal Assam Steamship show steady improvement. Government securities were steady unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 77|5, 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 108|7, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 109.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ord. 293|8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1415.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 72, Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 17|12.

Jutes:—Alliance 465, Anglo-India 380, Auckland 253, Bally 194, Barnagore 183|8, Belvedere 529, Birla ord. 8|8, Budge Budge 459, Caledonian 550, Champdany 151, Cheviot 269|8, Clive 36|4, Craig 4|6, Dalhousie 405, Delta 507, Fort William 286|8, Gondalpara 922|8, Hooghly ord. 74|8, do pref. 10, Howrah 39|12, Hukumchand 12|8, Lansdowne 273|8, Lawrence 596, Lothian 452|8, National 30|2, Northbrook 51|8, Orient 240|8, Presidency 7|7, Reliance 64|12.

Coals:—Borrea ord. 16|12, Burrakur 18|4, Burra Dhemo 3|2, Deoli 19|4, Equitable pref. 98, Ghusick and Muslia 9|6, Raneegunge 28|8, Western 6|2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11|4, Burma Finance and Mining 5|13, Bengal Telephone ord. 9|2, Indian Iron and Steel 7, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|12, do pref. 12|6, Calcutta Ice 11|4, Titaghur Paper ord 6|12, Bengal Assam Steamship ord. 214|8, Carew and Co. 83, Murree Brewery 152.

Tea:—Companies:—Bihbnauth 35|8, East India 25|12, Hattikhira 28|2, Joybirpara 28|2, Loobah 15, Soom 22|4.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence, and demand bills were one shilling five and thity one thirty seconds pence.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 28, 1926.

MUSLIMS AND THE CONGRESS.

The speech of Mr. Yakub Hassan at the Annual Meeting of the Madras Muslim League typifies the outlook of a man whose normal nationalism is subjected to a severe strain by the prevailing communalism but has not succumbed to it. His analysis of the origin and growth of communal conflict is somewhat one-sided, but his outlook in general is hopeful and his advice to Muslims to stand by the Congress is most commendable. He did well to emphasise the point that religion does not necessarily divide a people into contending communities and instanced the case of China where Confucian Chinese and Muslim Chinese are as undistinguishable from each other as two peas. He rightly suggested that, if the Hindus would relax or give up their caste restrictions, which hinder free social intercourse, social relations would considerably improve not only among Hindus but also between them and Muslims. He was confident, however, that cultural unity of the Hindus and Muslims could be attained in spite of the caste system. Cultural unity, he said, had developed to a very large extent in Northern India where "there was nothing in the social life of the people to distinguish a Hindu from a Mussalman". A common language, Urdu, resulted from such unity and, in the field of fine arts, some special traits which are peculiarly Indian. He notices and regrets the subsequent arrest of this cultural unity after Moghul rule. But he fails to make out why precisely the cultural unity was arrested and to solve the apparent puzzle that it is in Northern India that riots are most common now. He fails to consider to what extent both these phenomena can be connected with the domination of an alien rule and alien culture as a disturbing factor. He only blames the Hindus for not taking more kindly to Urdu. Strictly speaking, it is Hindustani, which is midway between Hindi and Urdu, that is and can be to a greater extent in the future a truly national language; and both Hindus and Muslims will do well to promote the study of that language using both the Persian and the Devanagari scripts.

As regards politics, Mr. Yakub Hassan admits that "communal representation on the legislature through separate electorates is inconsistent with an ideal democracy". But he adds: "As long as Hindus persist in preserving intact their communal identity and aim at their cultural development on communal lines, they compel the Mussalmans to think of their own preservation and advance in the communal terms". In plainer words this means that Muslims are compelled to be communalists because the Hindus set them the example. Many Hindus would retort in similar words. Whoever is responsible for communalism in politics, it is something that it is considered wrong by all and each side may hasten to drop it. At present at any rate few seriously propose to drop separate Muslim electorates for the legislatures. It is dangerous, however, to push the communal principle farther. "The Congress", Mr. Yakub Hassan says, "will be guilty of a gross breach of faith if it is made to pass any resolution against the separate electorates of the Mussalmans". There need be no fear of the Congress revising the solemn Lucknow Pact without the consent of both the communities concerned. Muslims, however, will do well to recognise their duty to the Congress in the matter. They should not fail to muster strong in the Congress, assert themselves there and help it to uphold the Pact or to revise it in a manner satisfactory to both the communities. It will be unfair to put that responsibility on the Hindus only. It is equally unfair to complain that the Congress is a Hindu body when as a fact it will be made so only if the Muslims do not join it in large numbers.

We are glad that Mr. Yakub Hassan appreciates this point of view and calls upon his co-religionists never to sever their connection with the Congress. Mere non-severance, however, is not enough. They must join it in large numbers. The principle of proportional representation which they demand in other spheres may as well be voluntarily applied in their relation to the Congress. Again, Mr. Yakub Hassan advises the Hindu Maha Sabha to confine itself to social reform and not meddle in politics. The advice is sound and we have ourselves respectfully offered it often enough. But why should not Mr. Yakub Hassan offer similar advice to Muslim organisations? For matters political the Congress has its doors open to all communities.

GOD-SPEED.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, the un-official ambassador of the Indian people to South Africa, leaves to-morrow for that country for another endeavour to prepare the ground for an honourable settlement of the Indian problem. Before the Round Table Conference meets what is urgently necessary is the creation of a healthy atmosphere in which the representatives of both the contending parties should be enabled to come together fully saturated with the belief that a compromise, which satisfies the self-respect of India, and which lays at rest the fears of the South African Whites that they are in danger of being "swamped", will alone solve the problem. Given the determination and the willingness to solve it on the part of the representatives of both sides, we believe such a compromise is possible. But it depends upon the representatives. The deputation which the Union Government have sent to India have a first-hand opportunity of getting thoroughly acquainted with the unanimity of feeling in this country in regard to the humiliating treatment of Indians in South Africa, and we hope they will realise the necessity of acquainting the Anti-Asiatic hot-heads on their return with the volume of that feeling. The choice of delegates on the South Africans' side to the Round Table Conference will depend on how far the fact that India will not brook any proposals insulting to her self-respect permeates the mind of the white settlers. As for the Indian side, the best man to lead it will, of course, be Mahatma Gandhi, and it is the first duty of the Government of India to invite him to take such a lead. As regards the other delegates the Government of India will be cruelly betraying their responsibilities if they proceed to secure "representatives" of Indian opinion in the usual manner, the manner which the public so cordially dislikes. Their choice must not conveniently fall on individuals who have been content to bask in the sunshine of officialdom and whose great merit in the eyes of the latter is that they are only too willing to accommodate themselves to its point of view. The Government of India must take care to consult fully and freely leaders whom the public trusts, and select with their advice only such delegates as command the fullest measure of public confidence, delegates who will be willing to explore every avenue of reasonable and honourable settlement, but will not be deluded into committing their country to a course which will be found ultimately harmful to her interests. It is as well that Mr. Andrews is not to be a member of the Indian delegation. He can best advance the cause he has at heart, by continuing to work as the most trustworthy intermediary between the two parties, as a haven of refuge to which the sailors engulfed on the stormy waters of keen controversy can immediately resort. India wishes him god-speed in his noble and self-less mission.

A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.

Though age and failing health had compelled Sir Sassoon J. David to retire from active life in the field of Bombay's finance and business, those who know anything about the latter cannot forget how prominent was the part he played for several years in guiding the industrial and financial growth of the Presidency. Unlike many capitalists of Bombay, Sir Sassoon David had the capacity of grasping the intricacies of any enterprise with which he was associated and he made full use of it. Added to that capacity he possessed business acumen of a kind that made his the most indispensable man for advice and support in the intiation of new undertakings and consequently a most influential personality in the financial and business world of Bombay. There was a time in fact when it was taken for granted that it was difficult to embark upon any new industrial or business venture without the co-operation of Sir Sassoon David. Sir Sassoon had his failings, but it must be acknowledged that he used the vast influence and public confidence that he had won in advancing the cause of Indian industrial and banking development. The Bank of India, which was one of the pioneer enterprises in Indian Banking, owes its prosperity largely to his fostering care and not a few of the industrial undertakings of the House of Tata received invaluable support from him. Sir Sassoon followed the tradition of his family by making munificent donations to public charities and he set to business magnates an example, which, unfortunately, is not being as largely followed as it should be, by devoting a considerable portion of his time to civic work. He was an ornament of the Jewish community, a distinguished citizen of Bombay and one of the few remarkably gifted men that the financial and business community of India has produced in recent times.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA.

(By SWAMI - ADWAITANAND, SEVA-ASHRAM BROACH.)

II.

There is a wide gulf between the make-up of the Indian mind and the modern European mentality. Indian culture subordinates reason to a supramental spirituality and life and action to a feeling after something which is greater than life and action. Religion and Philosophy are the soul of Indian culture inseparable from each other. This is because the Indian believes that the ultimate truths are truths of the spirit and they are most fundamental and most powerfully creative of the inner and salutarily reformative of the outer life. Religion and Philosophy lead in India and other activities follow. This is her distinctive character which she shares with other Asiatic peoples but she has carried it to an extraordinary degree of thoroughness. The Occidental mind which prolongs the mentality of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries has grown into the mould of the vitalistic rational idea. Its attitude to life has never been governed by a philosophic conception of existence except during a brief period of Graeco Roman culture and then only in a small class of highly cultivated minds. It is dominated by environmental necessity and the practical reason. Its religion is the religion of life, of earth, of terrestrial humanity, an ideal of intellectual growth, vital efficiency, physical enjoyment, a rational ordering of Society. In India and China especially philosophy has seized hold on life and has got into the very bones of current thought and action. It has never succeeded in achieving this success in Europe. In the days of the Stoics and the Epicureans it got a grip but only among the highly cultured. In modern times Christianity and philosophers like Nietsche, James, Bergson, Kant, Hegel, Eucken exercise some influence but it is a mere nothing compared with the effective hold of philosophy on the Asiatic mind. The average European and the political, social, and economic thinkers of the West claim their inspiration from practical reason. Plato's idea of philosophers as the right rulers and best directors of Society seems to the European mind the most fantastic and impractical of all notions. The Asiatic mind believes that the spiritual seer is the best guide not only of the religious and ethical but also of the practical life of humanity.

Result of the Impact.

The commingling of these conflicting currents of thought on the Indian soil gave some needed impulses to the Indian mind. It revived her dormant critical and intellectual faculty. It rehabilitated life and awakened the desire for new creation. It put the Indian mind face to face with novel ideas and strange formulations. The revival in India is the outcome of this powerful impact. The rediscovery of the old spiritual knowledge which is her dominant characteristic, and the expression of this spirituality in new forms of Religion, Philosophy, Art Poetry, Drawing, political and social formations are the main functions of the Indian mind.

The first result of the pressure of Western ideas was the generation of intellectuals few in number but powerful in originative vigour. Theirs was the impatience of seeing new India modernised wholesale in spirit, mind and life. Intensely patriotic in motive, they were thoroughly denationalised in outlook. They sought for a simplified religion, created a literature which imported eagerly the ideals and forms of the West and put their faith in a thorough-going imitation of Western ways of thought and action. They looked askance at the inspiring ideals of Indian culture because their knowledge of it was limited.

The Reaction.

This movement did not and could not endure. Something of it still continued but its hold has loosened considerably. In the subsequent reaction of the Indian mind this anglicising impulse was met by the old national spirit and it began to be heavily weighted by its influence. In the reaction against self-contempt nursed so long everything Indian was vindicated and a movement was set on foot for the reacceptance of everything Indian because it was Indian. But the riper minds of to-day seek to arrive at the spirit of the ancient culture and do not hesitate to remould or recast the outworn and the unsuitable and to admit whatever new motive seems assimilable to the old spirituality or apt to widen the scope of its application. The Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj, the new Vaishnavia tendencies in Bengal, the movement associated with the great names of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Vivekananda the Hindu Sangathan and Shudhi movements, the new Moslem organisations, new interpretations put upon the scriptures by Hindu and Moslem religious thinkers, writings of Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Ram Tirth, Aurobindo Ghosh, bear ample testimony to this new tendency.

Features of New India.

The religious ferment actively stands out as the prominent feature of New India and it must be admitted here every impulse has been throughout powerfully creative and synthetical. In literature, art, science also there have been definite beginnings. The whole power of the Bengal School of Art springs from a deliberate choice of the spirit and the hidden meaning rather than the form and surface meaning. Art is instinctive. It has little to do with the metric formalities devised by the observing intellect. It leaves over to the Finite to discover its suggestions of the Infinite. This is the eternal motive of Indian art. This Art is indeed a new creation. In the things of the mind, we have, then, certain definite beginnings in the direction of real Indian revival.

Imitative Awakening.

In the outer life of the nation, however, there is awakening but it is mostly imitative, both in inner motives and external forms. In the political sphere, the first attempt was made to reassert the Indian spirit at the time of the Bengal partition agitation. The Non-co-operation movement inaugurated by Gandhiji was the second attempt. The non-co-operation movement has given a decided turn to the national mind and has impressed upon it the supreme necessity of basing political efforts on the secure foundation of religion and ethics. It has convinced the nation of the necessity of having men of renunciation, selflessness and spotless purity of conduct at the helm of affairs even in the political field. Petty minds, full of egoism, selfishness and incapable of transcending the barriers of family and caste are unfit to lead. Our present debacle in the political life of the country is due to the absence of trustworthy leaders. Inspite of these signposts we can safely say that in the outer life of the nation our activities are predominantly imitative.

Any attempt to pierce through the present tendencies in order to foresee what form the new creation will take would be an effort of doubtful utility. One thing, however, stands out prominently. The spiritual motive will be, in the future of India as in her past, the real originative and dominating strain, because realisation of truth of spirit and remoulding of the whole of life by it has been the native tendency of the Indian mind and to that it has always reverted in all its periods of health and greatness and vigour.

(To Be Continued).

THE LATE MR. SAMARTH.

(By an old Liberal.)

The mid-victorian Liberalism of England had its reflex action in India and the political movement started by Dadabhai Novroji and extended by Pherozeshah Mehta, Telang, Wacha and Tyebji under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association was the counter part of the British Liberalism in the sphere of Indian politics. The birth of the National Congress in 1885 and the Reformed Councils of 1893 were amongst its first fruits. This movement was, in the beginning, confined to the intellectual classes but towards the end of the last century, ardent spirits like Mr. Tilak, chafed against its slow progress and resorted to more radical measures for carrying the movement to the lower strata of Society. With this aim in view Mr. Tilak initiated his new movement by capturing the Sarwajanik Sabha of Poona from the hands of Ranade and Gokhale in 1895. It was about this time that Mr. Samarth emerged from the Deccan College into the field of Indian politics and commenced his probation under the wise guidance of the Dadabhai School of thought and action. He represented the type of the young men of the day who breathed the atmosphere of the constitutional movement and even during his College career set about by varied and comprehensive study to prepare himself for taking part in the movement in due time. For this purpose he made his essay in journalism as the leader-writer of the "Indian Spectator" of Mr. Malabari and the "Advocate of India" of Pherozeshah Mehta's regime. He began active work in the Bombay Presidency Association and soon attracted the attention of Pherozeshah Mehta and Dinshaw Wacha. He made himself responsible for drafting representations on several political and economic questions of the day. He also actively associated himself with the Indian Natibnal Congress and his brilliant speeches in the sessions of 1895 and 1896 soon brought him prominence.

His Drafting Abilities.

Till the break-up of the Surat Congress in 1907, Mr. Samarth scorned delights and lived laborious days by steady, silent and persistent industry. Indian extremism of those days came to a head at Surat and the Old Guard of the Congress found it necessary to place the Congress on a definite basis by framing a creed and constitution for it and Mr. Samarth had a leading part in this important work. From 1908. Mr. Sa-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

"Newspapers should be the mirror of the activities of the Nation, be these foolish or wise; a mirror which truly fulfils its purpose, shows up foolishness and folly cannot for long keep up a defence against ridicule. There is only one set of circumstances in which the newspaper, mirror may be legitimately draped. It should not be the business of any newspaper to mirror in detail the uncleanliness of modern life. . . We want a true press, a clean Press. What do we sum up in this Freedom of the Press which we regard as an indispensable buttress of a free constitution? As we view it the Freedom of the Press is freedom to record all public events without fear or favour, freedom to discuss all affairs that affect the commonweal; freedom to oppose tyranny wherever and under what circumstances it raises its challenge; freedom to uphold all good causes against prejudice or vested interests—in a word, it is freedom of speech and freedom of thought.

—SIR ROBERT BRUCE.

"Carry Out or Clear Out."

Mr. Cook is the man for inventing the happy phrase, the slogan which cheers the miners of England in their grim struggle. "Not a penny off and not a minute on" the sentiment which he laid down during the earlier phases of the strike forcefully and accurately expressed their contention that they would not agree to longer hours and reduced wages. Now he tells them in another arresting formula how valuable is the power of discipline. Whatever the Miners' Conference decides on Wednesday Mr. Cook is ready to carry out or he will clear out. If only the Baldwin Government took such a serious view of their duties as Mr. Cook does of his, if they either "carried out" the task of putting an end by their intervention to the most disastrous stoppage that the British coal industry has ever witnessed, or if they could not, "cleared out," they would be behaving like a responsible administration. "Govern or go" a writer in the "New Leader" says to them and there is truth in his contention that England follows "a sound instinct, as the by-elections have shown, in holding the Government responsible for the failure to find a settlement long ago."

The Pan-Asiatic Conference.

Nearly seventy delegates from different Asiatic countries attended the Pan-Asiatic Conference recently held at Nagasaki and the resolutions it passed about the necessity of forming a Union of all Asiatic countries with the object of bringing about world peace based on justice and equity and of securing freedom and happiness of all races without regard to class or religious differences will evoke warm approval everywhere in Asia. It would have been better, however, if the promoters of the Conference had taken steps to secure the representation of the various Asiatic countries in some authentic and responsible manner. The delegates from India, at least, are reported to have been there in "a more or less self-appointed manner and had neither the authority nor the sanction of any institution behind them." It was a pity the promoters did not invite the Indian National Congress, for example, to send delegates. We hope at the next session of the Conference these defects will be carefully avoided.

The Futility of Temporary Relief.

Last year the conduct of the Government of Bihar and Orissa was the subject of strong criticism in the Indian press because they failed to be ready in time to help the Orissa ryot when the devastating floods ruined his fields, swept away his cattle and his homestead as well caused considerable loss of human life. This year, as the communique issued by the Provincial Government indicates, the damage is far more serious than that of last year and although the people of Orissa find that the local Government have not been lax in undertaking remedial measures, it is doubtful whether palliatives, applied when the floods have already taken their toll, can save the Province from these recurrent visitations. As Mr. Andrews, who last year had made a detailed study of the causes of these floods, says in a recent statement, is much more thorough and extensive examination of what can be done to prevent them is necessary. What steps have the Bihar and Orissa Government taken on the recommendations of the committee of inquiry they appointed last year to suggest a permanent method to direct these floods through safe channels out to the sea?

Abusing the Stove.

"Having often heard of cases of burns which frequently occur in the residences of Gujarati Hindus who use primus stoves, the jury strongly recommend that the use of these stoves be abandoned." That was the remark of a kindly Coroner's jury with regard to a recent death from accidental burns. More persons are killed by being run over or knocked down by motor cars. Where shall we be if some kind folk decree that motor cars be tabooed. A primus stove, like fire in any form, is a good servant but a bad master. Nor is much intelligence necessary to use it properly. Boys and girls of twelve can be taught to handle it. If some persons come to grief, that is because in most cases they are careless or mishandle it. Many women who use it to-day will be surprised at the suggestion of the gentlemen of the jury. Never abuse the stove—in any sense.

IBN SAUD'S EXCESSES.

TYRANNY IN HEDJAZ DENOUNCED.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

The Indian Muslim Hedjaz Conference concluded its session last night after passing a number of resolutions. The first resolution which was a lengthy one referred to the excesses committed by Ibn Saud in demolishing and desecrating sacred monuments and tombs, the burning of sacred books, persecuting Ulemas and religious heads, massacring innocent Musalmans and insulting their women pillaging houses and properties, interfering in the free performance of the rites of Haj and other prayers and practices by various religious sects, increasing taxes and conveyance charges for Hajis and treating non-Wahabis as infidels and heretics. It was proposed by Syed Habibshah of Lahore and seconded by Mohamed Yaqub, M. L. A., Moradabad and others and was passed unanimously. The second resolution declared that Ibn Saud had no title to become the vailed in the Hedjaz the Indian Musalmans never recognized him as the King of Hedjaz and would adopt all possible measures to displace him. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad was amongst the speakers on this resolution which also was passed unanimously. Still another resolution demanded the establishment of an independent Government in the Hedjaz consistent with the teachings of Islam and based on the free will of the people and the principle of Hedjaz for Hedjazians. Another resolution declared that so long as the present conditions prevailed in the Hedjaz the Indian Muslamans would not help in any schemes for the extension of railways and communications in that country.

HAJ.

One important resolution advised the postponement of the Haj until the freedom of religious practices and security of life and property of all sections of Musalmans was secured in the Hedjaz. The same resolution expressed their readiness to extend all possible help to the people of the Hedjaz in their troubles consequent on the postponement of Haj. Other resolutions reiterated their determination never to tolerate any non-Muslim interference in Jaziratularab resolved to organise an influential deputation to tour round important Islamic centres to carry out these resolutions, protested against the recent methods adopted by the Hedjaz Government in disarming the people of that place which was quite inconsistent with the spirit and traditions of Islam, asked Muslim organisations especially the Khuddamul Harmain to adopt measures to carry out resolutions passed in the Conference, expressed sorrow at the sad and premature demise of Abdul Bari of Ferangimahal and appreciated the services of Mulla Tahir Saifuddin, the head of the Borah community in respect of the Hedjaz question thanking him especially for the efforts to get objectionable portions from the life of the Prophet expunged from the Maharatti Encyclopaedia.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and other members of the Khilafat Committee were present throughout and participated in the deliberations of the Subjects Committee. Spirit of conciliation and accommodation between the two wings of the Mussalmans on the Hedjaz question prevailed and the conference concluded in an optimistic mood as to the possibility of unity of all sections of Mussalmans in the matter.

Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali left to-day and Mr. Safebhoy Barodawala, president of the Conference, is leaving to-night. —A. P.

COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE

TOUR PROGRAMME

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The Royal Commission of Agriculture have revised their tour programme for October and November and have decided to drop Dharwar out of the original programme for the present. They sit at Simla from the 11th to the 18th October. Leaving Simla on the 19th they arrive Poona on the morning on the 21st and halt there till the 28th. Leaving Poona on the 29th night Bombay is reached on the 30th morning and the Commission halts here till the 5th of November. Leaving Bombay on the night of the 6th Bangalore is reached on the 8th afternoon and the Commission halts till the 10th. Leaving Bangalore on the 11th night Coimbatore is reached on the 12th morning and halt there till the 18th. The Commission then departs from Madras on the 17th night, arrives at Madras on the 18th morning and halts there till the 26th of November.—A. P.

REACTIONARY BARODA

CURTAILMENT OF RIGHTS

BARODA, Sept. 26.

The Baroda Government have amended the existing Legislative Council Act and have made some important changes affecting the Constitution and rights of the Council. The feature of the amendment is that it has made it obligatory on all members of the Council to take an oath of allegiance to His Highness and the ruling family before they take their seat in the Council. It has also curtailed the rights of the elected members to move resolutions. Till now, members were allowed to move any number of resolutions, but the Act as amended lays it down that no member will be allowed to move more than ten resolutions in any one session of the Council.

The Baroda Press Association at its meeting held last week passed a resolution totally disapproving of the new Press Act.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST A DELHI EDITOR

DELHI, Sept. 27.

The case against Mazharuddin, editor, "Allaman" under Section 153 A of the I.P.C. for the alleged offence of publishing an anti-Hindu Fatwa which was fixed for September 29 has been postponed to October 22. It is understood that this Fatwa will be published by Khwaja Hassan Nizami in the next issue of the paper "Munadi". The Khwaja wants to court imprisonment in case Mazharuddin is convicted.

A second case under Section 108 of the criminal procedure code has been launched against Mazharuddin calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. Five articles alleged to be likely to excite communal hatred are the subject matter of the complaint and the hearing has been fixed for October 1st.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES AGAIN

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER RESENTED.

YEOTMAL, Sept. 25.

Music and 'bhajan' party in the Ganpati procession at Darwha having been stopped by the Magistrate on a public road in the vicinity of a mosque, the Hindus have resolved not to immerse the images without being allowed to take them in a procession with full music. A crowded public meeting held last night passed a resolution protesting against the "unjust executive order," and elected a strong committee representative of several castes to take measures to assert their right of passing with music along the road.

Addressing the meeting Mr. M. S. Aney characterised the action of the authorities as unjust and unjustifiable on the ground that the order under which the prohibition was enforced was an emergency order passed in 1915, and had absolutely no legal force at the present time. To mark their indignation the meeting has resolved to observe a complete hartal to-day.—A. P.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONIAL HOMES.

KALIMPONG, Sept. 26.

At the 26th anniversary of St. Andrews Colonial Homes yesterday, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal said that from the very first he had been immensely struck with all that he saw there. The whole design of the Homes was framed with a view to giving the boys and girls the very best opportunities of educating themselves and becoming healthy useful citizens of the Empire. The whole value of education lay in teaching the people to teach themselves and he thought that the Homes were admirably suited to this purpose.—A.P.

C. P. POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

Report on the police administration of C. P. for 1925 says that the most serious feature of the year has been the tension between Hindus and Mahomedans in many parts of the province. Rioting occurred at Akola and Arvi while at other places outbreaks were prevented only by the efforts of local officers. Government cannot but view the strained relations between the Hindus and Mahomedan with grave concern, but it as awake to the fact that they are viewed with no less concern by the more thoughtful leaders of both the communities.

NUMBER OF DACOITIES LESSENED.

The number of dacoities was the lowest ever recorded, and in this connection the thanks of the government are due to the states bordering on the province for the assistance given by them to the police in coping with this form of crime. Although the number of reported cases declined from 38,466 to 37,052 there was an increase in the number of persons tried and convicted from 10.102 to 10.584 and 7.755 to 8,317 respectively. The preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code continued to be resorted to freely. The criminal investigation department had another busy and successful year.—A. P.

CONCILIATORY SPEECH.

PROSPECTS OF FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

EVACUATION OF RHINE LAND.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The possibility of a Franco-German agreement appears to have increased in view of the speech of M. Poincare at the Congress of the National Union of disabled soldiers at St. Germain yesterday in which the Premier pleaded for the Franco-German reconciliation remarking that not all Germans were responsible for war, thus by an implication exonerating the German people as distinct from their leaders.

The speech is praised by the left as well as the right newspapers. The socialist "Oeuvre" remarks that it will disillusion those who pretended to see incompatibility between the view points of M. Briand and M. Poincare.

Meanwhile, Dr. Stresemann in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the "Matin" was optimistic with regard to the eventual conclusion of the agreement. He uttered a warning against the stories of big financial bargains and said it could be taken that both countries would make sacrifices of treaty rights and privileges. He intimated that the fundamental question was the evacuation of the Rhineland in return for the German financial assistance to France.—Reuter.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN CHINA

FOREIGNERS EVACUATE CHUNGKING

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Hankow.—The anti-foreign feeling in the province of Szechuan has reached such proportions that 76 foreigners mostly women and children have evacuated Chungking where the Chinese students and labourers assisted by the militia were threatening their lives and authorities advised them to leave immediately. 42 have arrived here but the remainder stopped at Ichang. It is learned from Chungking that the refugees' homes were looted after their departure.—Reuter.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS RELEASED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Hankow.—General Yangsen has now released two British owned steamers whose seizure by him had caused the recent incident at Wanhsien.—Reuter.

BANDITS CAPTURE MISSIONARY.

LONDON. Sept. 6.

Shanghai.—Bandits have destroyed the premises of the China Inland Mission at Chowtsitow, in Honan, and captured the missionary Freeman Davies, but Mrs. Davies and Miss Poppin are free.—Reuter.

CHINESE DEMAND CONCEDED

RENDITION OF SHANGHAI MIXED COURT

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Shanghai.—The text is published of the provisional agreement between the Consular body and the local Chinese authorities for the rendition of the Shanghai mixed court which had been controlled by the Consular body since the great upheaval in China in 1911. The rendition was one of the demands made by the Chinese after the riots in Shanghai in May 1925. It is understood that the agreement, while safeguarding the rights of the foreigners, will remove the Chinese grievance with regard to the foreign assessors trying purely Chinese cases.—Reuter.

ELECTRIFICATION OF PALESTINE

INFLUENTIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Express" says that a commission of English, American and Swiss engineers departed for Persia from Zurich to study the country for the construction of the railway between Teheran and the Persian Gulf. The estimated cost namely about seven million sterling will be advanced by London and New York houses.

It is announced that Lord Reading, Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Hugo Hirst and Mr. James de Rothschild are joining the Board of directors of the Palestine Electric Corporation Limited formed for the purpose of carrying out the Rutenburg's scheme of the electrification of Palestine. The capital has been fully subscribed.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM

Baghdad.—Cobham arrived here at 9.15 a.m. on Monday.—Reuter.

COAL STRUGGLE

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT MEET

MR. COOK ON "ORGANISED RETREAT"

LONDON. Sept. 27.

Both Houses of Parliament meet this afternoon to authorise for the sixth time the Emergency Powers Act and an interesting and important debate in the House of Commons is expected. Mr. Cook predicted over the week-end that the 22nd week of stoppage would be critical in the history of the Miners' Federation.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, simultaneously estimating the direct loss hitherto on the output alone, said it was not less than 200 million sterling, to which should be added the loss of contracts. The miners' proposals just rejected were a distinct concession, but the Miners Executive should realise that they must go farther.

Mr. Cook, addressing the Somerset Miners, said that he believed in an "organised retreat." He declared that "We have got to a compromise. I wish we had not to compromise, but it must be faced." He further added that whatever the Miners Conference, on Wednesday, decided he would carry out or he would clear out.—Reuter.

CART OWNERS COME TO BLOWS

LOADING-UNLOADING DISPUTE

CALCUTTA. Sept. 27.

A disturbance occurred here this morning between two parties of cart-owners over the question of loading and unloading of goods. A free fight ensued in which lathis were freely used. Eight persons received injuries, two of them being seriously injured. The police dispersed the crowd and arrested 28 persons.—A. P.

FIGHT BETWEEN RIVAL PARTIES OF CARTERS.

24 INJURED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

24 were injured, two of them seriously, in a riot between two rival parties of Hindu carters in Sovabazar this afternoon. The trouble arose over a dispute between Dwarka Chaudhari and Ramnarain Missor regarding the loading and unloading of jute from godowns at Halkhola. Ramnarain's services of looking after the transhipment of jute from the godowns had been dispensed with, some time ago, and his men reported this morning to the police that their party was waylaid and attacked.

Before the police could arrive on the spot a brawl took place between the two rival factions developing rapidly into a free fight in which many were injured. On their arrival the police effected several arrests.—Free Press.

COBHAM REACHES BASRAH.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Cobham arrived here this afternon and visited Elliott's grave. He departs for Baghdad. early on Monday morning He paid a high tribute to Sergeant Ward of the R.A.F., who accompanied him from Basrah after the death of Elliott.—Reuter.

Cobham left Bagdad at 11-30 a.m. on 27th inst., morning for Alexandretta.

MAHARAJA OF KISHENGARH DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Sept. 26.

The young Maharaja of Kishengarh died last night at Rupangarh, his pleasure abode, due to heart-failure. The Chief Medical Officer and Political officers of Rajputana are meeting at Kishengarh.

The Foreign Secretary of the Kashmir Durbar wires under date 27th September:—His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has learnt with deepest regret of the sad demise of his late Highness Maharajah Sir Madansinghji Bahadur of Kishengarh and as a mark of respect to his memory all public offices, schools and colleges throughout the Jammu and Kashmir state were closed on the 27th and the State flag was flown half mast at all the places and the Fort at Jammu and Srinagar.—A. P.

DROWNING FATALITY AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

A drowning fatality took place here yesterday. It appears that a police constable living in the city lines had a dispute with his wife. Thereupon the wife jumped into the river Sabarmati which flows near by, and the husband followed her in order to rescue her but as neither of them came up to the surface, two or three other constables jumped into the river to rescue them. The bodies of the pair have not been recovered.—A. P.

AERIAL FLIGHT TO VICTORIA NYANZA

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Paris.—An aeroplane piloted by Coste and Vitroles left for Victoria Nyanza in an attempt to beat the long-distance record in the direct line.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF AKALIS.

END OF PROTRACTED TRIAL

TWO LEADERS REARRESTED.

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

In connection with the release of the last batch of Akali leaders from the famous Akali leaders' case to-day, it is interesting to recall that 59 Akali leaders were arrested in September 1923 at Amritsar and after preliminary trials 21 were acquitted and the remaining 38 were charged with various offences under the Penal Code and they stood their trial for more than two years before the court of the Special Magistrate when some months ago 23 leaders including Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh were released on their giving a verbal undertaking that they would not take direct action in future in the matter of Gurdwaras. This action of the 23 leaders was strongly criticised by the extremist Sikh press as well as by a section of the non-Sikh press and controversy raged over this subject till very recently when Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh's party was defeated during the elections to the Central Gurdwara Board and the Akali Dal came in power with the election of Sardar Mangal Singh as president of the Board. Of the remainder of the fifteen Akali leaders who refused to secure release on any sort of undertaking, written or verbal, one prominent figure passed away in jail in the person of Sardar Jeja Singh Samundri and the remaining 14 were prosecuted uptill Saturday last although several appeals were made in the meanwhile to Government by the Sikh members of the Punjab Council and by Sikh leaders and by the Indian press and the public outside but the Punjab Govrenment had given a hint sometime back that as soon as the Central Gurdwara Board which was constitutional to-day under the Gurdwara Act had been duly constituted notification which declared S.G.P.C. and Akali Dal to be unlawful associations would be withdrawn. This was done only a little over a week ago and prominent Akali leaders outside were expecting the release of the remaining under trial of fourteen leaders who were released to-day Sardars Sewa Singh and Harisingh Jullundri were immediately rearrested and taken in custody. The former was taken to Patiala where it is stated a case is pending against him under Section 454 and the latter was rearrested under Section 216 I.P.C. for alleged offence of harbouring proclaimed offenders. Sardar Raisingh, another leader has been taken to Nabha from where it is understood he will be released by the state authorities.

Akali leaders who are present in Lahore to-day state that they are expecting the release of the other Akali prisoners too from other jails including that of Sardar Kharak Singh, prominent Akali leader.—A. P.

AKALI LEADERS' RELEASE

SIKHS IN HOLIDAY MOOD

AMRITSAR, Sept. 27.

The S. G. P. C. has received with great eclat the news of the release of the Akali leaders from the Lahore central jail and other jails including that of Sardar Kharaksingh whom the Akalis regard as their Jathedar or their foremost leader. These leaders are expectd here to-morrow and a grand reception is being arranged in their honour. The S. G. P. C. has already observed to-day as a holiday and have closed their office for another two days in honour of this event.—A. P.

DR. TAGORE AT COLOGNE.

LECTURE ON PHILOSOPHY OF INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Cologne.—5,000 people paid from half a crown to ten shillings each to hear Dr. Rabindranath Tegore's lecture on the Philosophy of India. The lecture which was delivered in English was translated into German. In the evening the poe gave excerpts from his poems in Bengali which proved to be very popular.—Reuter.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM ANDAMANS.

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

It is reported from the Andaman Islands that the men who were sent to the Penal Settlement with sentences of transportation for life for complicity in dacoities in Myaungmya District, about three years back, are said to have set out for the Tenasserim coast which they have reached safely after an uneventful trip. The men then made their way on foot to Pegu District where they took up their abode in a hut near Sitkwin Village. On enquiry, it was ascertained that they were escaped convicts from the Andamans. Police have recaptured all the three men but had to shoot one of them though not fatally in order to prevent his escape.—A. P.

BANK GOES INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDITION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Shanghai.—The Russo-Asiatic Bank announces that it is going into voluntary liquidation and that it will remain closed pending the appointment of an official liquidator.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE'S RETURN TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—As curtain was lowered on the Seventh Session of the Assembly the welcome news was received that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Argentine Chamber approved of the Argentine's return to the League. This is regarded as a direct result of Germany's admission, and is likely to have a considerable moral effect on Spain.—Reuter.

20 STATES SIGN SLAVERY CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—Twenty States have signed the Slavery Convention which is a record for the League.—Reuter.

In Madarsai Mohammadia Imdadia, Allahabad, an industrial branch has been started since 20th inst and a class for teaching and duty-making has also been opened.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION AT THE SIR C. J. HALL

A rare opportunity of witnessing the unique feats by the disciples of Prof. Ramamurti, experts in physical culture will be afforded to the public of Bombay to-night at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Balmurti, Eknathmurti and other disciples of Prof. Ramamurti will show wonderful feats such as iron chain-breaking, lathi, "banoti", catching a bullet shot from a rifle, human weight-lifting and wonderful glove boxing, glass chimney balance and last but not the least "Sarvabhakshak" swallowing half a dozen poisons, such as mercury, molten lead, nitric acid, nails glass etc.

Tickets of admission are priced Rs. 5-10, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 Re. 1-2 and Annas 9 inclusive of taxes. The entire net proceeds will go to "Abhinav Bharat Bhima" Physical Culture Institute". Tickets can be had at the "Congress House"; 414 Girgaon Back Road, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Messrs. Perry and Co., Grant Road, Tram Terminus and also at the Sir C. J. Hall from 4 p.m. The public of Bombay should not miss this fine opportunity of witnessing the wonderful feats of Prof. Ramamurti's disciples and at the same helping forward the physical culture movement now inaugurated in Bombay under the auspices of the local Congress Committee.

SWARAJISTS' "REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS."

MALAVIYAJI URGES RESPONSIVISM.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a public meeting at Agra at which he said the Swarajists had revolted against the Congress and acted in direct opposition to its mandate, and were still using its name to catch people's imagination and secure support for their candidates The Pandit urged the people to adopt the Responsive Co-operation policy and asked the audience to work the Reforms, although they were unsatisfactory and to agitate for more.—A.P.

At the annual meeting of the Dacca University Court it was decided "That the degree of Doctor of Laws Honoris causa be conferred upon the Earl of Lytton, Chancellor of the University and that the Degree of Doctor of Literature Honoris cause be conferred upon Mahamohapadhya Hara prasad Sastri.—A. P.

An Ajmer correspondent wires:—"Keshemanand Robat resumed on Saturday, the Central India tour for Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan. After interviewing His Highness Sitaman who is keenly interested in Hindi, he will proceed towards Ujjain Narsingarh Rajagarh and Khitchipur.

EAST AND WEST.

OUR LONDON LETTER

AFGHANISTAN AND MECCA

THE TURKISH EXECUTIONS

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

An article by Mr. K. M. Pannikar, B.A., who describes himself as late Professor of History at the Muslim University, Aligarh, appears in the September issue of "Foreign Affairs." It is on the subject of the Government of India and the Indian States.

Mr. Pannikar's contention is that the British Government, after the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, assumed the direct care of the suzerain States, regarded them as an integral part of India, and "built up a policy which had the benefit of uniting the India of the British and the India of the Princes into an integral whole."

In his enthusiasm for the integration of India, even under a Government of the two per cent. variety, Mr. Pannikar, is saddened and alarmed by the new policy of the Government. This policy began with Lord Minto's decentralisation reforms. It gave the Princes more freedom, strengthened them in their authority, and says Mr. Pannikar) it coincided with the first great Nationalist movement. So it has gone on since; the Montford Reforms involved a compensation to the States. The Princes to-day (in the opinion of the Professor) are stronger and more independent than they have been at any time since the assumption of rule over India by the British Government.

A SPECIOUS ARGUMENT.

Now this is all very bad, it seems. For the need of the future is a "strong central government," and Mr. Pannikar seems anxious to throw the Princes to the wolves of an Indian Democracy that has not yet come into power. To my mind, the argument is faulty from beginning to end. Because Mr. Pannikar wants his "2 per cent." Nationalist friends to rule a united India by means of a "strong central Government," is no argument one way or the other as to the claims of the Indian Princes. Next, while the blessings of strong central government may appeal to the rich classes, it is far from proved that it benefits the bulk of the population in any country. Further, it has been confidently and circumstantially declared that the state of popular education in at least some of the States is much better than that in "British India." It follows that, to a native of Jaipur or of Baroda, the assimilation of those States with the territory of the Commissioner of Education for India would be a step backward. If I appear to stress the claims of the masses as the highest consideration, it must be remembered that the emancipation of India by the attainment of political freedom is always stated to have that consideration as one of its highest objects. For all that, I can claim that other classes besides the working and peasant classes would have reason to regard the levelling down of the States to the position of bourgeois education in British India as a deplorable reaction.

NO CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

Personally I have no love for Princes, but that does not affect my consideration of their historical or territorial claims. I am very impartial towards them; for I regard them as little if any more arbitrary and undemocratic than capitalists of commercial magnates, to whom we are all committed as being "standard-bearers of Political Emancipation." Certainly, the ideal state of the future will not be ruled by Princes, but neither will it be bossed by politicians representing big business and industry. Let us, therefore, throw over the cant of decrying the princely and boosting the plutocratic influence in India. Indian Democracy simply does not exist; therefore it is in no danger from the Princes.

But what *is* in danger is the destruction of the late remaining gleam of a semi-independent Society, and the worst feature is that it is connived at by pretended democrats and in the name of "Indian" unity.

AFGHANISTAN & MECCA.

It is distinctly heartening that the supercilious references by Mr. Sardar Ikbal 'Ali Shah to the 'Ali Brothers and other delegates to the Mecca Conference are now proved by your correspondent to emanate from an Afghan who was not a delegate from Afghanistan, but was accepted by the (London) "Times" and "Foreign Affairs" at his own valuation. For all that, it is nothing short of deplorable that a journal devoted to democratic principles like "Foreign Affairs" seems ready to fall for these misrepresenters of Oriental opinion, whether it is insufferable prigs and reactionaries from Afghanistan or theosophical supporters of the Commonwealth of India Bill from Madras. The retort can be imagined:—"We print both sides." But my complaint is that circumstances generally combine to leave the unrepresentative and undemocratic propaganda in sole possession of the field; and this most unhappily, in the pages of an organ which circulates among democrats and is read by them as representing the democratic point of view.

ABYSSINIA & CHINA.

Mr. C. F. Dixon Johnson writes to "International Information" the following:

"With regard to the proposal to found a Society for the defence of Muslim populations bordering on the Mediterranean, I confess to a feeling of disappointment and futility, what can a few hundreds of enthusiasts hope to achieve, against the political and financial magnates whose object is to serve their interests of exploitation? How can you prevail against men like Sir Basil Zaharoff, who boasted to a friend that he had spent thirteen million pounds sterling of his own money in corrupting statesmen and Governments? Perhaps these maniacs of power do not always keep to the exact truth; but the truth unadorned, if fully known, would surely lash the world into revolt. Idealism, and pacific means, seem hopeless and helpless. What will pacifism and idealism do for Abyssinia, which seems marked for the next sacrifice? Will the League of Nations do anything to prevent the infamy of armed intervention in the Civil War of China?

"Without a revolution in France, the intervention of the French Government in the Riff question settled Abdul Krim's doom. Without revolt elsewhere, the present misrulers of the world have things pretty much as they will."

One could add that even revolt is exploited by the enterprising persons to whom Mr. Dixon-Johnson alludes. China starts a long-delayed clearance of traitors at home and the workers start a revolt against foreign sweaters who introduce even worse conditions of factory life than the Chinese capitalists have instituted. The military operations of the Chinese, in the pursuit of their civil war, are made the excuse for British intervention. In a manner made familiar to us by American igenuity, some soldiers or sailors are placed where they are likely to pick up a few bullets or to be pushed out of the path of the fighting. Then the eagle stands screaming, and the ever-ready flight of fools at home, whose interpretation of patriotism is "the thick stick," back up the studied villainy of a demand for punitive movements, or the imposition of a continuous control.

THE TURKISH EXECUTIONS.

Your Constantinople correspondent exhibits an extraordinary capacity for approving of everything that happens in Turkey. Not but what it is the wisest; indeed the only course for anyone to take who desires to remain in the country. But there are people who have been closely connected with the movement for Turkish independence for years; who love the Turk and have given proofs of their attachment to the Republic; yet who deplore the "trials" of Smyrna and Angora. They positively refuse to endorse the glib acceptance of the amazing decisions of this amazing tribunal. To keep the matter within bounds of space we will take the killing of Djavid Bey.

THE KILLING OF DJAVID.

Djavid Bey, who was well-known to us up to the outbreak of the Great War and to some of our colleagues during and after that war, was an adornment to Turkey, and his judicial removal is a deplorable act. Djavid Bey was not a politician at all in the ordinary sense of the word. He was a financier, the greatest Turkey has ever produced. The present polity of Turkey appears to be, to attack (and remove from the possibility of political life, even by removal from this life) first those who are declared to be "responsible" for Turkey coming into the war; next, all "Young Turks" i.e., members of the old Committee "Union-Progress." Now, aside from indubitable proofs in British blue-books that Britain did not wait for Turkey to make any decision in the matter but invaded Turkish territory and herself declared war, it is proved to the hilt that Djavid Bey opposed Turkey herself taking any action of a belligerent character. When Turkey was definitely into the war, Djavid resigned his post as Minister. It was a year of two afterwards that he was begged to undertake the stupendous task of extricating Turkey from her financial mess.

Personally I cannot see that being a Unionist was or is a crime; that being a Minister in the Unionist Government is or was a sin. But, supposing that political panic and nervous sensitiveness to-day demand the execution of the few Unionists who have not been assassinated by hired bravos, by what logic can Djavid Bey's acceptance of a public position, during a war, and under strict conditions, be treated as if it were an ordinary political affiliation?

NOT A POLITICAL INTRIGUER.

I think it is in part condoning a monstrous perversion of civilised administration for me or anyone to even argue about the right of Djavid to join a Government when or how he liked. For all that, it is proper to tell the world, or the little piece of it that reads these lines, that Djavid took on the special, supremely useful, and indisputably patriotic work of withdrawing Turkey from financial chaos under a stipulation of perfect independence to speak and act as he thought fit. That is palpably no part of a blind participation in a party policy. And he did tell Turkey, just what he thought fit, exposing the State his colleagues had brought affairs to.

INCORRUPTIBLE.

Some of the Unionist leaders have been accused of murdering Armenians (just as the present administration has been accused of murdering Greeks, Chaldeans and others). Some of them have been described as carrying off bags of gold for their private enrichment. No one, however, even accused Djavid Bey of using his position—and his unequalled opportunities—for any personal gain whatever.

IRRELEVANCY & ILLEGALITY.

The accusation that he has financed a secret organisation that planned an attempt on the Ghazi's life was unaccompanied by any relevant evidence, or indeed any evidence whatever. I desire to clearly express my view about Djavid Bey. It is that he has been judicially murderer, in precisely the spirit of the British "Judge Jefferyes" and his so-called trials. I go further and lay down the principle that is, in England, incontestible, and I trust not yet out of fashion in India. It is that, there being no law prohibiting the refounding of the Union and Progress Committee, membership and support of that Committee would have been no crime on the part of Djavid Bey or anyone else.

"POLITICS" A CAPITAL CRIME.

It is worth noting that even had Djavid Bey been the prime mover in the Turco-German alliance and war policy, it would not be any legal basis for his execution, as he was not tried on that charge.

I and my Turcophib friends in England are saddened and disgusted by this travesty of justice. Nothing in support of the charge of conspiracy to murder Kemal Pasha was proved against this great man, whose removal is—as it seems to all impartial persons as well as to old time supporters of the young Turks, as I was and remain,—merely part of a policy of "suppressing politics." That is, removing all critics of the Government.

ONWARD AND UPWARD."

I am not, however, going to end fifteen years work for Turkey on a note which so little expresses all the sympathy I feel for her, even in her panics and her errors.

The Government has long felt the need of deadly firmness to keep the country on the path into which it has directed it. That path is, on the whole, a good path. It opens up a vista to prosperity; it has already changed the face of affairs. Turkey is such a country as it has never yet been. And from this upward movement towards prosperity, and the closing down of an old regime of decay, the thanks are due to the modern Napoleon, Moustapha Kemal.

In the fierce resolution to maintain the revolution, individuals are swayed even to barbaric acts. In Turkey, judges are individuals, and by no means friends of the hapless prisoners, as they are sworn to be in this country.

THE LATE MR. SAMARTH.

(Continued from page 6.)

marth organised and renovated this national institution under the direction of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Gokhale, and when, these two leaders of the Congress passed away in 1915 the brunt of organising the great congress of that year at Bombay under the presidentship of Lord Sinha was borne by him. This Congress laid the foundation of the Reforms by demanding that the British Parliament should make a definite pronouncement that Self-Government for India was the ultimate goal of British rule in India. Mr. Samarth also engaged himself at this time in drafting the Congress-League Scheme which was adopted by the United Congress of 1916 at Lucknow and this national demand precipitated the Declaration of 1917 within a few months.

Friend of Montagu Reforms.

The political excitement caused by the Great War led to the formation of the two. Home Rule Leagues of Dr. Besant and Mr. Tilak in 1917 Mr. Samarth instinctively perceived the trend of this new movement and soon realised what effect this onward rush in Indian politics would have upon the chances of the Reforms. Those who differed from him as to the expediency of seceeding from the special Congress in 1918, had to acknowledge in later years the wisdom of the step upon which he insisted in order to save the Montford Scheme of Reforms. The political friends of Mr. Samarth criticised him then for his narrow outlook and want of political enthusiasm and imagination. Looking back now on the events of the last decade they have to recognise that his appreciation of the prevailing forces in British and Indian politics was quite correct; and it may now be asserted without hesitation that if the Liberal Party had not then organised itself separately and inaugurated the Liberal Federation for organising their own deputation before the Joint Parliamentary Committee the Government of India Act, unsatisfactory, inadequate and disappointing though it might be, would not have been placed on the statute-book and the way for further reforms paved in succeeding years.)

A Constitutionalist.

Mr. Samarth's mind was cast in the mould of constitutionalism. He was thorough and accurate in his writings and speeches. The "Memorandum of the Ten" submitted before the Montague Delegation was prepared by him in collaboration with Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and its value as to Indian political thought can be more fully appreciated now after the storm of Non-Co-operation has subsided than when it was prepared. Similarly, his draft of the memorandum submitted by the Liberal deputation in England on the Government of India Bill, his evidence before the Crew Committee for the reform of the India Council, his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee form a valuable contribution to the literature on Indian Reforms. As an illustration of his throughness and accuracy I may mention that when the Indian Budget of 1922 was submitted to the Legislative Assembly, the careful eye of Mr. Samarth was able to detect an important mistake of one crore of rupees and on his bringing it out in his speech in the course of the debate, the Government of India was glad to rectify it. Similarly, during the stormy meetings of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in 1917-18 he discovered palpable mistakes in the counting of votes by the scrutineers: after their report was submitted to him in his capacity as Secretary of the committee. After an acrimonious debate at a stormy meeting of the Committee, the mistakes he had discovered by his recount of the votes were accepted and the results of the election were modified accordingly.

An Ideal Committee Man.

Mr. Samarth was eminently fitted by his training and equipment for work in the Legislative Councils. He was elected to the Bombay Council from the University constituency in 1913. After the Government of India Act was passed in in 1920, he was nominated to the first Legislative Assembly, and he continued as a member therein till 1924 when he was appointed as a member of the India Council. During this period he took part in every important debate and served on several committees with great distinction. His masterly minute of dissent on the North-West Frontier Committee was fully utilised by the Swarajists and Independents in the Legislative Assembly last year. Similarly, his strenuous work on the Racial Distinction Committee was instrumental in bringing about good relations between the Indian and European communities. There is considerable difference of opinion about his work in connection with the Lee Commission on superior services. He had realised that, owing to the high level of prices and the adverse exchange, a revision of the salaries of the superior services had become inevitable. He however, proceeded upon the principle of "Give and Take" and, along with the late Bhupendra Nath Basu successfully pressed upon the Commission the necessity of a large measure of Provincialisation of the superior services and the real subordination to the Indian Ministers in the Departments controlled by them.

When he joined his office in the India Council, he was not in the best of health. Owing to his advancing years the English climate had an adverse effect on his constitution. He was not, therefore, able to realise the expectations formed of him in his new office.

A Straight Fighter.

Mr. Samarth was courteous and social in his private relations. But in his public life he was quite uncompromising, and unsparing in his attacks upon his opponents. He loved a good and a straight fight. His emergence into public life synchronised with the birth of Indian Extremism under Mr. Tilak and there are many amongst us who still remember the numerous battles he waged with the Extremist Party in those years, and even recently against the leaders of the Non-Co-operation movement. Those who were associated with him in public life can bear testimony to his genuine patriotism, public spirit and earnest desire for advancing the country on the path of self government. He was in recent times the high-priest of constitutionalism, and when movements like that of Satyagraha and the different boycotts were started, he stood firm on the rock of "Law and Order" as he had set before himself the rigid path of "progress by constitutional methods and lawful means within the British Empire". The aftermath of the Non-Co-operation movement and the extreme disorganisation in our public life of to-day, marked by rivalries and jealousies of Indian leaders contending for mastery over their rivals ought to make the level-headed public pause and think over the life and career of Mr. Samarth and the principles methods and programme which he followed in the service the country. They will perceive that Liberalism, in Indian politics, is not on the downward path, as is commonly believed, but has gained new and notable adherents from the Congress, under the misleading labels of "Independant Congress Party" and "Responsive Co-operation Party".

DARBAR OF DECCAN SARDARS

GOVERNOR'S PRESENTATION OF "POSHAKS"

POONA, Sept. 27.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay opened the annual Darbar of the Deccan Sardars at the Poona Council Hall to-day at 5 p.m. After presentation of Sardars His Excellency addressed the distinguished gathering which included Sardar Gangadharrao Swami of Chafal, the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Phaltan, the Chief of Miraj (Senior) and Junior, the Chief of Jamkhandi, Sardars Perandare Vinchurkar and Heblikar, Members of the Council and the Hon. Mr. Jadhav and other civil and military officers.

In the course of his address His Excellency referred to H. E. the Viceroy's recent visit to the Deccan. Sir Leslie Wilson hoped that the recommendations of the Royal Commission of Agriculture would be important and expressed gratefulness to all Sardars who were helping the Agricultural Department to make the Poona Agricultural Show a success. His Excellency concluded the address by exhorting the Sardars to take their right place in the new order of things and develop the social order and constitution of the country.

The function terminated after the presentation of 'poshaks' to the new Sardars and distribution of flowers amidst play of national anthems.—A. P.

MOHAN BAGAN'S VICTORY

BENARES, Sept 27.

After defeating a combined team at Allahabad, Mohan Bagan played Hindu University at football this afternoon before a large gathering and defeated the home team by 4 to 1.—A. P.

It is understood that the wedding of Captain Portal A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras with the Hon. Cecily Goschen, daughter of Lord and Lady Goschen, has been arranged to take place in Madras in the week beginning 22nd November. The exact date has not yet been fixed.—A. P.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

PREPARING THE WAY

MR. ANDREWS LEAVING FOR S. AFRICA

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who has been staying at Ahmedabad for some days recovering from his recent illness, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the Gujerat Mail. He was met at the station by Mr. Waiz, the Secretary of the Imperial Citizenship Association, and went on to Mr Petit's house in Peddar Road where he is staying until Wednesday next, Sept. 29th when he will go by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer R.M.S. "Karapara" to South Africa, calling on the way at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam and Beira, reaching Durban on October 20th. There he will be met by the South Africa Indian Community which is eagerly awaiting his arrival. It was the wish of the Indian Community that he should have come back earlier because there is so much waiting to be done there before the Conference meets; but this was quite impossible. Such was the gist of the news which Mr. Andrews gave to our representative when he arrived this morning. He stated further that he was not able at present to communicate to the Press anything concerning the personnel of the Deputation and that he himself would be acting in South Africa in an entirely independent capacity because in that way he hoped to be able to render more useful assistance than in any other. It would give him his freedom especially in the matter of the Press which was an extremely important matter.

THE TANGANYIKA QUESTION.

When questioned concerning the East African situation, Mr. Andrews stated that all the questions of Indians Abroad would be either forwarded or retarded according to the result of what happened in South Africa. He was himself intending if possible to stay in Tanganyika on his way back from South Africa but he certainly would not be doing his duty if he took up the East African question before the S. African problem was actually settled. This did not in the least mean that East African affairs were less important. Indeed they had a unique importance of their own. But even while he was in East Africa, coming home, in the month of April it had been freely acknowledged to him by the Kenya leaders that at the present moment the key to the whole situation of Indians abroad was in S. Africa, just as in 1923 it was in London. Then, at that moment, the Kenya Question was most promient of all and the Kenya White Paper was published, as a result of [illegible] London Conversations.

Mr. Andrews stated that he was eagerly hoping to be able to visit Tanganyika after the South African Round Table Conference at Cape Town was over. On his way out he intended if possible to prepare for that visit. Many times over he had been asked by the Tanganyika Indians to stay there and it had been one of his greatest regrets that while he had been often in Kenya he had not been able to stay in Tanganyika. Just now, at the present moment, certain things were likely to be done in Tanganyika in the way of administrative improvement which would affect the Indian community most closely of all.

When asked how long the Conference would be likely to last, Mr Andrews stated that he anticipated that it might go on into the month of January. After the Conference was over it would be necessary for him to stay one month longer in South Africa in order to settle outstanding matters, especially educational matters, before leaving. After that, if he could possibly do so, he wished to go to Tanganyika.

S. A. DEPUTATION AT JAMSHEDPUR.

A DINNER AT TATA INSTITUTE.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 26.

The South African Deputation arrived here this afternoon on its way to Calcutta after a pleasant journey from Madras. They were received at the station by Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Sir Pheroze Sethna and officials of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. The party then drove round the works and the town. The visitors will be entertained at tea at the new Director's Bungalow, and then drive to the Beldish Club where they will play tennis. Sir Dorab and Lady Tata will entertain the Deputation to a dinner at the Tata Institute, to-night, at which the President and members of the Tariff Board, who are now here, will be among the guests. The Deputation leaves by a special train for Calcutta, late this evening.—A.P.

VISIT TO VARIOUS WORKS

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 26.

The members of the South African deputation accompanied by Sir Dorab Tata and others visited various departments of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. They then motored to the Tinplate Company's Works as also the Peninsular Locomotive Company's wagon buildings works. They next returned to the new Directors' Bungalow where a tea party was arranged in the adjoining garden.

DINNER AT TATA INSTITUTE.

The dinner at Tata Institute was presided over by Sir Dorab Tata. The toast of the guests was proposed by Sir Dorab Tata. The Hon. Mr. F. W. Beyers replying to the toast acknowledged the hospitality of the Tatas and refeared to the late Jamshedji Tata and his father Nusserwanji as pioneers of the Indian commerce abroad. He spoke eloquently of the industrial achievements of the Tatas. He said he was much impressed with the success of the Iron and Steel Industry in India. He added that South Africa was just on the fringe of industrial development. The party included some Indian ladies besides Lady Tata. The deputation appeared to be well pleased with what they have seen here.—A. P.

IN CALCUTTA.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The capital of Bengal accorded a most cordial welcome to India's distinguished visitors from South Africa when they arrived at Howrah early this morning from Jamshedpur. On alighting at the station they were received by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. David Ezra, Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. Lindsay Secretary, Education Department, who represented the Government of Bengal, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary who was a member of the Government of India Deputation to South Africa, and representatives of public bodies. Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Acting Governor of Bengal, is coming down to Calcutta from Darjeeling, the summer capital, specially to meet the Deputation whom he will entertain at a luncheon this afternoon.—A.P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR MEETS DEPUTATION.

CALCUTTA, Sept 27.

Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Acting Governor of Bengal, arrived at Calcutta this morning from Darjeeling specially to meet the South African deputation who lunched with His Excellency to-day. Later in the afternoon the deputation will visit the Bose Institute and the University College of Science.—A. P.

SIR DAVID SASSOON.

DEATH OF GREAT INDUSTRIALIST.

BOMBAY'S MILLOWNER AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Sir Sassoon David whose death took place last evening at 8.0 p.m. was one of the foremost industrialists and philanthropists of Bombay. He was born in Bombay in 1849. His father J. David was a prominent member of the Jewish community and was one of the first to come to Bombay. In the early part of his life he joined the firm of E. D. Sassoon and Co. doing business in China in 1867 and became a partner in 1872. In 1884 he started his own firm—Sassoon J. David and Co.—in Bombay with branches in Shanghai, Hongkong and Kobe. He took a prominent part in starting and in the management of the David and Standard Mills and was the leading cotton yarn merchant and one of the prominent opium merchants of Bombay. He was the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association in 1904 and 1905. Notwithstanding his large and important business transactions Sir David never let his own work interfere with his public duties, being an old and useful member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Standing Committee of which he was Chairman in 1909, City Improvement Trust, and several other joint stock companies of which he was either a chairman or a director. Sir David was the prime mover and leading spirit in the founding of the Bank of India. In 1905, he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay. In that year he was instrumental in raising nearly a lac of rupees in aid of the Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund. He was knighted by H. M. the King-Emperor when out in this country as Prince of Wales in 1905. To commemorate the visit of Their Majesties he presented a statue of King-George to the City of Bombay. As a public benefactor Sir David used his great wealth in subscribing most liberally to almost every public and charitable object that has been started in Bombay or elsewhere during the last twenty-five years.

Sir David was, also, president of the Municipal Corporation in 1921-22 and member of the Council of Governor-General of India in 1910. For the last few years Sir Sassoon had retired from active public life.

FIRST MOSQUE IN LONDON

TO BE OPENED BY EMIR FEISUL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The Imam of Ahmadian Mosque in London wires to Ahmadian Headquarters in the Punjab that the Emir Feisul who was received with eastern pomp and grandeur in London station on his arrival and in whose honour and to meet whom a reception will shortly be held will open the mosque which is the first of its kind in London on the 3rd October next. The British public and the press are evincing keen interest in the matter.—A. P.

THEFT OF VICEROY'S CIGARETTE CASE

ACCUSED SENTENCED

SIMLA, Sept 27.

Sentence of two months' and one month's rigorous imprisonment, each with no fine, has been passed against Ramsaran Das Dutt and Davia, a peon, respectively who were charged with having stolen the Viceroy's silver cigarette case when accompanying their employer, a photographer, to the Viceregal lodge where the Viceroy was photographed on the day he opened the session of the Central Legislature in August last. The cigarette case, it may be added, was found by the police on the person of Ramsarat Das. —A. P.

THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

INSURANCE AGAINST SICKNESS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE ENQUIRY.

From its inception the International Labour Organisation has held the standardisation of regulations on social insurance to be one of its fundamental duties. The authors, of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles referred especially, in the Preamble, to the necessity of "the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment."

In 1925 the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference adopted various Draft Conventions and Recommendations dealing with insurance against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and the question of sickness insurance has been placed on the agenda of the Tenth Session of the Conference, to be held in 1927.

The International Labour Office has addressed a questionnaire to the State Members of the Organisation asking their opinion as to what aspects of the problem of sickness insurance they consider susceptible of forming the object of an international convention.

In a statement concerning the motives of this questionnaire it is pointed out that sickness constitutes a grave risk for the worker and his family, involving as it does a diminished capacity for work, or even temporary disablement, and entailing more or less heavy expenses. Individual thirst in the form of savings and observation of the rules of health are insufficient to obviate sickness or, in every case, to cope with the reduction of resources and the fresh burdens it involves. Provident action, to be effective, must be taken collectively. The realisation of this necessity had led in a number of countries to the creation of institutions or associations, free or established by law, having a threefold duty, namely, the organisation of the necessary treatment for restoring the health of the sick, the granting of benefits to take the place of at least part of the earnings lost, and the prevention of disease. During the last forty years, 22 States have established by law the principle of the compulsory sickness insurance of wage earners. Certain others give their material and moral support to collective insurance against sickness. To-day, in the different European States, more than fifty million workers are compulsorily insured. Reference may be made, in particular, to Germany with nineteen million and Great Britain with fifteen million. The number of persons voluntarily insured against sickness may also be counted in millions, France heading the list with 3,300,000 members of mutual aid societies.

Having thus indicated the necessity and importance of sickness insurance, the International Labour Office passes in review those questions which it considers should form the subject of discussion in the Conference itself, of which the following are the most important:—

Should international action be based on the principle of compulsory insurance?

To what categories of workers should insurance apply?

What form should benefits take? nature, duration and amount of such compensation?

How should the cost of benefits be shared between the State, the insured person and the employer?

To what organisations should the management of sickness insurance funds be entrusted:

local funds or trade funds?

self-governing mutual insurance funds or State funds?

The above questions serve to indicate the importance of this subject which has been placed on the agenda of the Tenth International Labour Conference.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

CONDITIONS OF WORK.

The question of the conditions of work in countries of the Far East which was dealt with at length at the Eighth International Labour Conference, has again come to the front.

According to the current number of Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, a question was recently asked in Parliament by Mr. Johnston (Labour) as to whether the Secretary of State for India was prepared to suggest to the International Labour Office the calling of a conference of representatives of India, Japan and China with a view to the examination of conditions of work in those countries, and in particular the length of the working day. Mr. Johnston said that his proposal was based on statements made at the last Session of the International Labour Conference.

Earl Winterton (Under-Secretary of State for India) stated in reply that the suggestion would be transmitted to the Government of India for their views. He mentioned that the International Labour Office was also interested in the question.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S CODES.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR SEAMEN.

The German Ministry of Labour has informed the International Labour Office that its Government has approved the Recommendations of the International Labour Conference concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes and unemployment insurance for seamen.

The first of these Recommendations was drawn up by the International Labour Conference "in order that, as a result of the clear and systematic codification of the national law in each country, the seamen of the world, whether engaged on ships of their own or foreign countries, may have a better comprehension of their rights and obligations." With the object of advancing and facilitating the task of establishing an International Seamen's Code, the International Labour Conference recommended "that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should undertake the embodiment in a seamen's code of all its laws and regulations relating to seamen in their activities as such."

As regards the second Recommendation, the Conference, with a view to securing the application to seamen of Part III of the Recommendation concerning Unemployment adopted at Washington on 28th November, 1919, recommended "that each Member of the International Labour Organisation should establish for seamen an effective system of insurance against unemployment arising out of shipwreck or any other cause, either by means of Government insurance or by means of Government subventions to industrial organisations whose rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members."

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION IN ITALY.

PROHIBITION OF LOCK-OUTS AND STRIKES.

The last issue of "Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, contains a summary of the regulations recently issued by the Italian Government for the administration of the Act 3rd April 1926 for the "legal regulation of collective relations in connection with employment."

This Act deals with three main questions:

(1) The legal recognition of trade associations and of collective contracts of employment; (2) jurisdiction in disputes connected with employment; and (3) prohibition of lock-outs and strikes.

The Bill attracted a considerable amount of public attention owing to the fact that it embodied a new principle—the recognition of a single trade union for each class of employers or workers. Equal interest attaches to the regulations now issued. According to a proclamation issued by Mr. Mussolini, the issue of these regulations marks the completion of the corporate organisation of the State—the achievement of a revolution in the sphere of production and labour, "involving the grouping of all the economic and intellectual forces of the nation for their direction towards a common end." Not less interesting is the Royal Decree for the creation of a Ministry of Corporations, to supervise the enforcement of the Act and the regulations, and the establishment of a National Congress of Corporations to act in an advisory capacity with regard to trade union affairs. Mr. Mussolini himself has been appointed head of this new Department.

CONFERENCE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

RESOLUTIONS AT DHULIA SESSION.

At the 7th annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, C. P. Berar and Kandesh, held on the 4th and 5th at Dhulia, under the Presidentship of Mr. S. H. Thakar, I.M.E., Asso.mem.A.S.M.E., Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, Bombay, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This Conference resolves to send a delegate, viz., R. B. G. R. Kothare of Khamgaon (or in the event of his inability to attend, Mr. D. R. Thengdi) to the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held at Zaria in the month of December next and sanctions a sum of Rs 25 towards the expenses of his trip.

(2) This Conference recommends the Governments of Bombay and C. P. that they should accept the recommendations of the Provincial Labour Unions in nominating members in each of the Councils on behalf of Labour, as recommended by Earl Winterton.

(3) This Conference resolves that a vote of thanks should be passed to those members of the Advisory Board of Industries C. P. and Berar, who helped us for the retention of compulsory appointment of Certified Mechanical Engineers and a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to them.

(4) The Mechanical Engineers of C. P. Berar and Bombay assembled at Dhulia are of opinion that in the interest of the profession of Engineering in general and Industries in special the compulsory employment of certified Engineers is essential and requests both the Provincial Governments to take the considered opinion of this Association as represented from year to year, in forming the rules under the Indian Boiler Inspection Act 1923.

(5) This Conference congratulates the C.P. Government for taking a bold stand without caring for outside interference in giving the opinion to continue the old rules of compulsory appointment of certified Mechanical Engineers instead of the New Rules on the lines of the Bombay Boiler Rules which they intended to introduce and regrets the irreconciliable attitude of the Government of Bombay in conniving at the unanimous opinion of all the Mechanical Engineers of India in general and Bombay Presidency in particular inspite of their continuous consistent and repeated request to abolish the said rules in the Bombay Presidency and persisting in forcing such harmful legislation, detrimental to the advancement of Mechanical Engineering.

(6) This Conference offers its congratulations to the Governments of Bombay and C. P. for appointing educated Indians on the responsible posts of Factory and Boiler Inspectors and hopes that the scheme of Indianisation will be further extended in course of time.

(7) This Conference resolves to institute a Student Membership to encourage the technical students to take a lively interest in the affairs of this Association and fix annual subscription of Rs. 1/8/0 and invite them to take full advantages of the opportunities offered.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO. AFFAIRS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF COMPANIES' ACT.

The case in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani had charged (1) Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Coy., (2) Sir Dorab J. Tata, (3) Sir Cowasji Jehangir, (4) Mr. Narottam Morarjee, (5) Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, (6) Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, (7) Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, (8) Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, (9) Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, (10) Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., (11) Mr. Jiwaji Dinsha Gandhi and (12) Mr. John Peterson with committing a breach of Section 766 of the Companies' Act inasmuch as they failed to convene a general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., within 15 months, came up for hearing on Monday morning before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

At the outset Mr. Baker, Solicitor who appeared for the respondents applied for an adjournment as the notices issued by the Magistrate were not yet served on all respondents except The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and The Tata Sons Ltd.

Mr. Shamdasani represented that all the respondents were well-known men in Bombay, and notices could be served on them even through post.

The case was adjourned to October 9.

ASOKA STORES AFFAIRS.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning in the cases in which Gasper Almeida and P. R. Mistri, Manager and Cashier, respectively, of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of (1) Rs. 852-0-9, (2) Rs. 2,572-1-0 and (3) Rs. 258-10. Both the accused were convicted and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each, or in default, imprisonment for six months on the first case; to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 500 in default imprisonment for six months each in the second case; and they were ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 each for one year. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the Asoka Stores.

SUSPECTS DISCHARGED.

On an application made by Sub-Inspector F Kothawalla, Mr. N. D. Khanndalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, ordered to discharge Bhagwandas Walji and Amritlal Fulchand who were arrested in connection with a theft case. Mr. Kothawala represented that there was no evidence to detain them in custody any longer.

A Mandalay message says:—"U Ba Thi late Superintendent of the Aided National School, Amarapura and Chairman District Council, Mandalay, is being prosecuted under Section 409/477 I.P.C. on a complaint from Ko Gyi, Advocate, Amarapura, a member of the National School Committee that the accused is alleged to have drawn from the committee Rs. 2,405 for various purposes and misappropriated the amount."—A.P.

RIFLE FACTORY AT ISHAPORE

VACANCIES FOR STUDENT APPRENTICES.

There are ten vacancies for Indian student apprentices in Mechanical Engineering in the Rifle Factory at Ishapore, Bengal. Provided suitable candidates are forthcoming, two vacancies will be reserved for each of the Provinces—Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. The apprenticeship extends over a period of five years which may be extended, in exceptional circumstances, to six years. The minimum educational standard for appointment is that of the Intermediate Science of any recognised University and only in very exceptional circumstances will candidates, who have not passed the Intermediate Science Examination, be permitted to appera at the entrance examination. The maximum age for candidates who hold the Intermediate Science Diploma is 19 years, while for those who hold the Bachelor of Science Diploma, 21 years. Preference will, however, be given to candidates who are not more than 18 years of age on the 1st January.

There will be an entrance examination before admission. Candidates desirous of competing at the entrance examination must apply in the prescribed form, and send a fee of Rs. 5, to the Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, not later than November 1. Application forms can be obtained from the Superintendent, but applications must be submitted through the Secreary. General Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

The entrance examination will take place at convenient centres, on 1st and 2nd December next. These are as follows:—

Aruvankadu. Madras, Bombay, Kirkee, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Feroze pore, Rawalpindi and Jubbulpore.

Candidates must state in their applications at which of these centres they wish to be examined.

For detailed rules of admission, etc., candidates are referred to the Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore. A charge of annas 8 is made for these and this sum and a stamped envelope should be enclosed with the candidate's letter.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The following are extracts from the Parsi Central Association's Sixth Annual Report for the year ended 30th June last:

The total number of members during the year under report was 124 of whom 5 resigned and 2 died. 10 meetings of the Councils were held in the course of the year.

The income of the Association during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,344-7-0 and the total expenses amounted to Rs. 1,454-12-0. A copy of the audited Statement of Accounts and the balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1926 is annexed hereto and marked A.

One of the most important achievements of the Association during the year under review was the inauguration of the Parsi Federal Council under its auspices with a view to co-ordinate the efforts and endeavours of different Parsi Associations in the direction of effectual attainment of greater benefit to the Community. The Constitution of the said Council was finally adopted by the Council of the Association at its meeting held on 13th August 1925. The Federal Council now consists of a representative deliberative body of representatives from no less than 30 different Parsi Societies.

The Association has endeavoured to put a correct political view of the Parsi community on the questions of the day and has wisely eschewed all spirit of communalism from Parsi politics. It was thus that at its meeting held on 11th November 1925 the Council rejected the memorial of the Zoroastrian Association on the question of granting special rights of representation to the Community on the different Legislative bodies of the State.

The Government of India had forwarded to the Association a questionnaire on behalf of the Sandhurst Committee to which the Council gave its very careful consideration and after going through the whole Questionnaire seriatim, forwarded its answers to Government.

On Monday 7th December 1925 under the auspices of the Association a public lecture was delivered by Mr. M. E. Joshi on the question of Parsi Housing at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution by way of propaganda among the members of the Community. It might be stated here in passing that the Parsi Central Association is the parent body of which the Housing Society is its flourishing child and a report of the latter attached to this marked Appendix B of its working during the year under review will amply repay its perusal.

The Council notes with pleasure that about 30 more meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Parsi Law Revision Committee since the publication of the report last year have been held during the year under review, where different questions pertaining to the revision of Parsi Marriage and Divorce Law and the Parsi Inheritance Succession Act have been threshed out and the Committee is now preparing its final report after long and patient deliberation.

MULLAJI SAHEB & MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of the Chief Kazi of Bombay and others that they had signed their letter dated September 23 published by you because they were led by a misrepresentation to believe that the Mullaji Saheb had withdrawn his signature to the memorial addressed to the Government respecting the Marathi Encyclopaedia and that they are now satisfied that he has not withdrawn his signature, the Anjuman in defence of its honour and moved by a sense of duty that it owes to the Muslim public is compelled to publish the enclosed letter received from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, which speaks for itself.

The Anjuman respectfully appeals to the Muslim public to judge and it takes its stand on the following letter and it respectfully begs to assure the Muslim public that it has not in any way misrepresented any matter.—Yours, etc.,

ABDURRAUF KHAN,
Honorary Secretary.

Anjumane Zia-ul Islam,
Bombay, Sept. 27.

(TRUE COPY).

Government House,
Ganeshkhind,
16th September, 1926.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th of September, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, I am to say that His Excellency regrets that he is unable to take into consideration the reasons which may have led the Mullaji Saheb and others to withdraw their support to the Memorial to which you refer. The facts are that the Memorial was signed by the Mullaji Saheb and others, and that he and others have since withdrawn their support; in these circumstances it was clearly impossible to proceed further until those concerned had settled their differences.

I understand that the question of the alleged objectionable article in Mr. Ketkar's Encyclopaedia is being discussed with him by some representative Moslem gentleman here in Poona.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JOHN KER,
Private Secretary
to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

M. T. Kaderbhoy, Esquire,
Barrister-at-Law,
President,
Anjumane Zia-ul Islam,
Tardeo, Bombay.

INSANITARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me the use of your columns to ventilate a grievance regarding the Municipal Schools. From recent proceedings of the Corporation it must have been clear to many that many of the schools are housed in very insanitary surroundings, and if I remember rightly, at a recent meeting of the Corporation, many of the members delivered themselves in forcible tones on the subject. I trust that now this matter has been ventilated, the Municipal authorities will not allow go to sleep. As an instance of insanitary surroundings, I may mention the location of a Municipal Marathi school at Mahim in Halwavalas Gully, near Mahim Bazar Road. It has been condemned by the Municipal medical officers as insanitary, and although there is other accommodation of a more desirable nature in the neighbourhood, it is a wonder that the school is not shifted to more sanitary buildings. Moreover, it is proposed to introduce physical culture in such school, but for want of an inch of open space, this will not be possible there; still the school is continued to be located in that insanitary building.

Equally insanitary is the location of the Municipal Gujrati School in what is known as Balgovind's Wadi close by.

It is really a pity that such schools are allowed to be continued in insanitary surroundings. What are the members of the School Committee doing?

It is trusted that these few lines will open the eyes of the authorities, so that the above state of affairs may be remedied immediately.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. MAHALE.

According to cabled advices received by Mr. George W. Leman, Bombay Representative of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company of New York, this institution has acquired the National Butchers and Drovers Bank of the City of New York. The latter has two offices in New York, a capital of dol. 2,000,000, and deposits of dol. 14,000,000. The acquisition was effected on 20th September 1926 and on the same date the name of the Corporation was changed to Irving Bank and Trust Company. The capital stock of the combined institution has been increased to dol. 20,000,000—and surplus and undivided profits now stand at approximately dol. 19,000,000.

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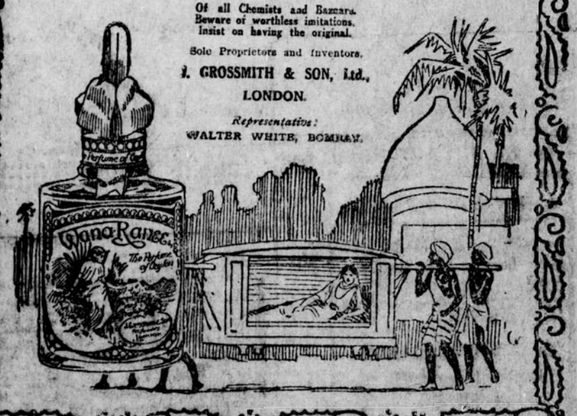

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

DR. PARANJPYE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association Dr. R. P. Paranjpye delivered a lecture on University Reform at the Framji Cowasji Institute hall, Bombay, on Sunday evening under the presidenship of Shams ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji J. Modi.

The lecturer at the outset paid a tribute to the Parsi community whose members had several years ago taken to higher education and had always been in the forefront of national progress. After tracing the history of University education in this country, Dr. Paranjpye observed that progress in educational matters should always be built upon the existing conditions. Revolution was unthinkable in that sphere. Every educational reformer should bear in mind the two main aims of a University, namely, to make people fit to embrace my particular specialised career; in other words, to make them perfect human beings and not mere machines and secondly, to produce men who would be able to add to the store of knowledge and learning in this world. It must be remembered, in short, that the University should turn out people who would make the best possible use of their natural faculties and become sound beings, intellectually, morally and physically.

Judged from this standard, the Indian Universities presented an unsatisfactory picture. Their energies were mainly directed towards the development of the intellectual faculties of their students. As a mere intellectual giant without the physical or moral backings might either die soon or become a demon, the lecturer considered it essential that all the sides of the human being must be simultaneously taken care of by the University. This warning was particularly called for as they had attached too much importance to mere examinations and marks.

Dr. Paranjpye next dwelt upon the problems facing the Bombay University and discussed many of the issues that had been raised during the past few months.

AIM OF A CITY UNIVERSITY.

He dismissed as impracticable the suggestion to transport all the 3,000 men of Bombay going in for higher education to a single place, 50 miles away, with a view to enabling them to live amidst healthy surroundings conducive to all sound improvement. A City University had peculiar obligations. It must face problems which faced the city in which it was located. If a City University sought the support of the people around it and wished to be the object of pride to the people of the City, it must come into close co-operation with all the other activities of the City, it was admitted on all hands that the Bombay University did not work in whole-hearted co-operation with other institutions, so the need of the hour was to bring about a hearty and cordial co-operation between the University and other centres of activity in the city. Bombay being an industrial and commercial city, its University must be so constituted and must so manage its affairs that business people and industrial magnates would take a keen interest and pride in its doings. It must deal with their problems, meet their needs and train graduates in such a manner that after a little specialised study they would become competent members of industrial or commercial services, without pleading guilty to the charge of inefficiency at the counter or in the factory. In this connection, Dr. Paranjpye confessed that the University did not contain adequate representation of business and commercial interests or large bodies like the Municipal Corporation, with the result that unlike as in other lands they failed to regard the University as something with which they had to deal.

As for moral and religious instruction, he did not believe in such instruction by word of mouth or by any direct method. That must be done in an impalpable manner, by means of the students' surroundings and the character of their teachers and associates. The imparting of religious and moral instruction could be done not by mere recitations of holy texts, but by the assiduous cultivation of sportsmanship and by ensuring that the teachers were worthy of the students' love and respect as well as intellectually eminent.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Dealing with the question of unemployment among the graduates of the University, Dr. Paranjpye thought that by a judicious combination in many cases of technical or industrial education with intellectual education the alumni could be made fit to earn their bread after leaving the University. The problem could not, however, be solved without the co-operation of the city's industrial magnates, but that could be obtained by an alteration in the constitution of the University and by bringing about a close contact between the University and other activities in the city and the Presidency.

On the question of Universities in other parts of the Presidency, the lecturer expressed the opinion that if such Universities were to be mere replicas of the Bombay University, as at present constituted, there was not much to recommend the foundation of such bodies, because the evils would be aggravated and the advantages reduced. If the mofussil universities did not aspire to become affiliating universities but merely teaching bodies, a satisfactory machinery could be established with the Bombay University as the centre. A Unitary university with smaller universities taking better care of their students would be highly desirable.

The use of vernaculars as the media of instruction throughout would be possible if they were to begin on a clean slate, continued Dr. Paranjpye. But that was not possible because they had to go upon the present scheme of things. English should occupy a commanding position in any system of higher education. The remedy would be to make vernaculars optional media of instruction in secondary schools allowing colleges to teach in English.

The Chairman wanted the students to take regular physical exercise and build up a strong body. He wished the lecturer of the evening success in the ensuing elections so that he might once again become the Minister of Education for the Presidency and guide its educational affairs.

PREPARING THE ATMOSPHERE.

To the "Editor of the Chronicle."

Sir,—After Mahatmaji's characteristic reply to the joint appeal, I am hardly able to appreciate the relevancy or reasonableness of the suggestion put forward by the "Chronicle" and, to my knowledge, strongly supported by a large body of Congressmen that he should again be pressed to come out of his so-called retirement to actively engage himself in the election business in Swarajist interests and to throw himself between the warring elements among the Hindus and Muslims. I am perfectly satisfied that the suggestion is made in all sincerity. It is the inevitable outcome of the agony of soul and depression of spirits which all patriots necessarily feel at the seeming decline of nationalism and at what seems to be the subordination of national interests and collective "dharma" to petty disintegrating communal considerations even by leaders of the eminence of Lalaji and Malaviyaji. True, if the Swarajists experience a setback at the polls the salaaming subservient fraternity who predominated the legislatures with gratifying results to themselves during the first triennium of the Reform Era will very likely come out of their enforced retirement and with the co-operation of sundry communalists who have lately sprung up under various subterfuges give us another term of flunkey regime; true if the Swarajists fail to maintain themselves as the predominant party in the Assembly and in at least two or three of the provincial Councils there will set in an ignoble scramble for offices and emoluments among the rest which will encourage the already existing communal feeds and bitterness. There is no denying the obvious fact that the prospect before the country in the event of a Swarajist reverse at the polls in November is extremely gloomy. But this, I submit is no reason enough to press Mahatmaji in the way suggested. He must be knowing more than any one else the actual situation in the country, its implications and consequences. And if in spite of that knowledge he has elected not to interfere and to run through the full term of his voluntary seclusion he will certainly have his reasons for it. He feels the pulse of the country to an extent never to be attained by any of us. He is not unaware of the true psychology of the various parties and groups who have ranged themselves against the Swarajists. If in spite of this he declines to interfere, it is up to us who have faith in him and confidence in his judgment to respect his decision and refrain from taking any step which on the face of it will have the appearance of hustling him.

After all, is the position of the Swarajists as weak as some of us take it to be? Personally I do not find any reason to think that they will not fare well at the polls, the Responsivists, Independent Congressmen, Liberals, Moderates, Communalists, Nondescripts, and the lot of them all notwithstanding. Now that they have shaken themselves free of the mania of negotiations with the Responsivists, they have something like two months to do solid electioneering in which we will all join, and that is quite sufficient to bring home to the voters the absolute necessity for giving them their support. The best help we can render the Swarajists is, it seems to me, to make an intense effort to work the constructive programme each in his or her own way. It was because the constructive programme was neglected, allowed to be obscured and relegated to the back ground that all these troubles and confusion arose. If the Swarajists had the backing which a vigorous and systematic working of the constructive programme alone can provide the present anxiety could have been avoided. By attaching undue importance to Council work the Swarajists, and by allowing ourselves to be depressed and crest-fallen the rest of us, neglected solid work with the result we see to-day. Without creating the proper atmosphere and the proper mentality in the country by constructive work, without "building from the bottom," what use is it to us if the Council programme of the Swarajists succeeds and even if the British Parliament were to vote us Home Rule to-morrow? With things as they are, will a politically self-governing India be able to set the proper example to the other units of the Empire she belongs to, much less to the rest of the world. I take it that it is generally accepted that our movement for freedom means something nobler than the mere attainment of political freedom. It is in the direction of the constructive programme that our salvation lies. Mahatmaji as his reply to the joint appeal shows is progressing steadily in that direction. Let us follow him.—Yours, etc.

V. M. N.

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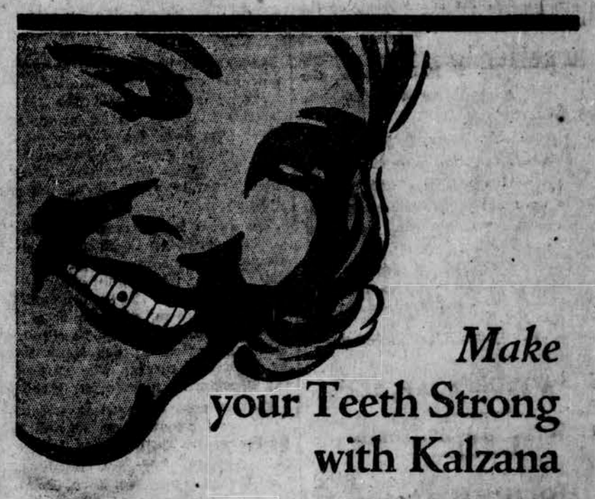

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The April number contains a summary of the Kamala Lectures of the Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri on "The Rights and Duties of Indian Citizens" with copious extracts from them.

OTHER NOTABLE WRITERS

A resume of the various Congresses and Conferences of the season is given in the January and February Numbers. The following are among other notable writers whose articles have appeared in the issues from the beginning of the year:—Prof. F.S. Marvin, The Hon. Justice Sir Murray Coutts-Trotter, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Major Graham Pole, Sir P.S. Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Ernest Burdon, Mr. J. T. Gwynn, Dr. J. H. Cousins, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Prof. Vaswani, Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. St. Nihal Singh, and others.

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"PETITION WRITERS AT ADEN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having passed the best years of my life at the place somewhere near where Shedad, the son of Ad, is supposed to have built a palace, called the garden of Irem, naturally, by the law of gravitation, my thoughts gravitate in that direction and it was not therefore without some interest that I came across the letter of "Fairplay" under the above heading in an issue of your paper for Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

Aden in my time was very backward in education and I take it, it is so still now. Consequently petitions and other matters were drafted by English-knowing officers of the Court and other Government offices and written or typed by persons who knew the English alphabet. This led to much leakage of Court matters. To safeguard the interests of litigants and prevent Court proceedings leaking out or reaching the ears of the opposite parties some rules were put in force and remained in force for some time, requiring the signature of the person who drafted and wrote out the petitions. If my memory serves me right, at this distance of time, licences were issued to some eleven persons to draft and write out petitions professionally. If I also remember aright I was the only person who was not asked to take out a license because I did not write for money. My writing of petitions and other matters was amateurish.

Of late it has come to my knowledge that many evil practices and much corruptions have crept in into the offices in Aden. It is, therefore, no wonder such a state of affairs should dictate the necessity of some such measures and rules as referred to by "Fairplay" being brought into operation.

We here in Bombay can do any work in the Court in person if we so choose. To ask a literate and educated person to worship at the altar of a professional licensed petition-writer is simply unthinkable and nonsensical—apart from its being an insult to the person as also to the—Government authorities who establish educational institutions to impart education to the people. And rightly asks: "Fairplay." What quality of work can be turned out by the petition-writer for mere eight annas? In the same way to ask the petition writers to confine their profession to their allotted areas, is also unwarranted, unjustified and unreasonable. Commercial and business quarters may bring in more work to the writers while outskirts of the town will bring in little or no work.

To meet the end in view all petitioners and other persons concerned must be made solemnly to affirm at the foot of the petitions whether the matter has been drawn up by themselves in person or by a professional writer; in the latter case the petition-writer must be made to sign his name. If licensing is found advisable and necessary, licences should be freely issued to honest persons of good character, only provided their knowledge comes upto a certain fair standard Educated and literate persons, who are not in the service of the Government, must be allowed to do all work unfettered, without being asked to take out licences.

Here in Bombay Soliciors' and vakils' clerks do outside private work, refraining from signing their names, and all such work is put in in the Court in person by the persons concerned. Nothing on this planet can be perfect and free from corruptions and taint. I do not think the Political Resident of the peninsula of Aden means to transform it into the island of "Utopia" of Sir Thomas More.

Writing on the subject it is by strange coincidence and with pleasant surprise that one comes upon a reference to Aden affairs on page 567 of "Capital" of Calcutta for September 16th. The paragraph bearing upon the matter in hand reads "The law as administered at Aden is really ludicrous. . . No lawyers are allowed to practise in Aden [redacted] and lay them before the Court themselves as well. This is an archaic survival with a vengeance, and the waste of time is enormous. . . ."

With reference to Section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (No. V of 1898) which says "Every person accused before any Criminal Court may "of right" be defended by a pleader" it was held by the Bombay High Court, in the case of Emperor v. S. H. Hamood who urged that he should be allowed to be defended by a pleader before the Sessions Court in Aden that "whether or not therefore, there is a pleader by whom the accused can claim to be defended depends upon the permission of the Court" In the year 1924 one Mr. Gardiner a Barrist-Law, was allowed by the Political Resident of Aden to appear and defend an accused person.

Before concluding I cannot refrain from the temptation of saying that in the history of Aden, since its British occupation in the year 1839, the credit of starting a newspaper goes to on Mr. W. Beale an officer of the Indain Army and a Political Resident, who in or about the year 1901 started the "Aden Weekly Gazette" and again revived it under the name of "The Aden Focus" in the year 1915. It is a great pity and it does not do credit to the administration of Aden that even now it cannot boast of a newspaper.

The question of the transfer of Aden to India Office, Foreign Office or to Colonial Office is still under consideration. As present Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, II of 1864, Aden Laws Regulation II of 1891 and Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 are in force.—Yours, etc.,

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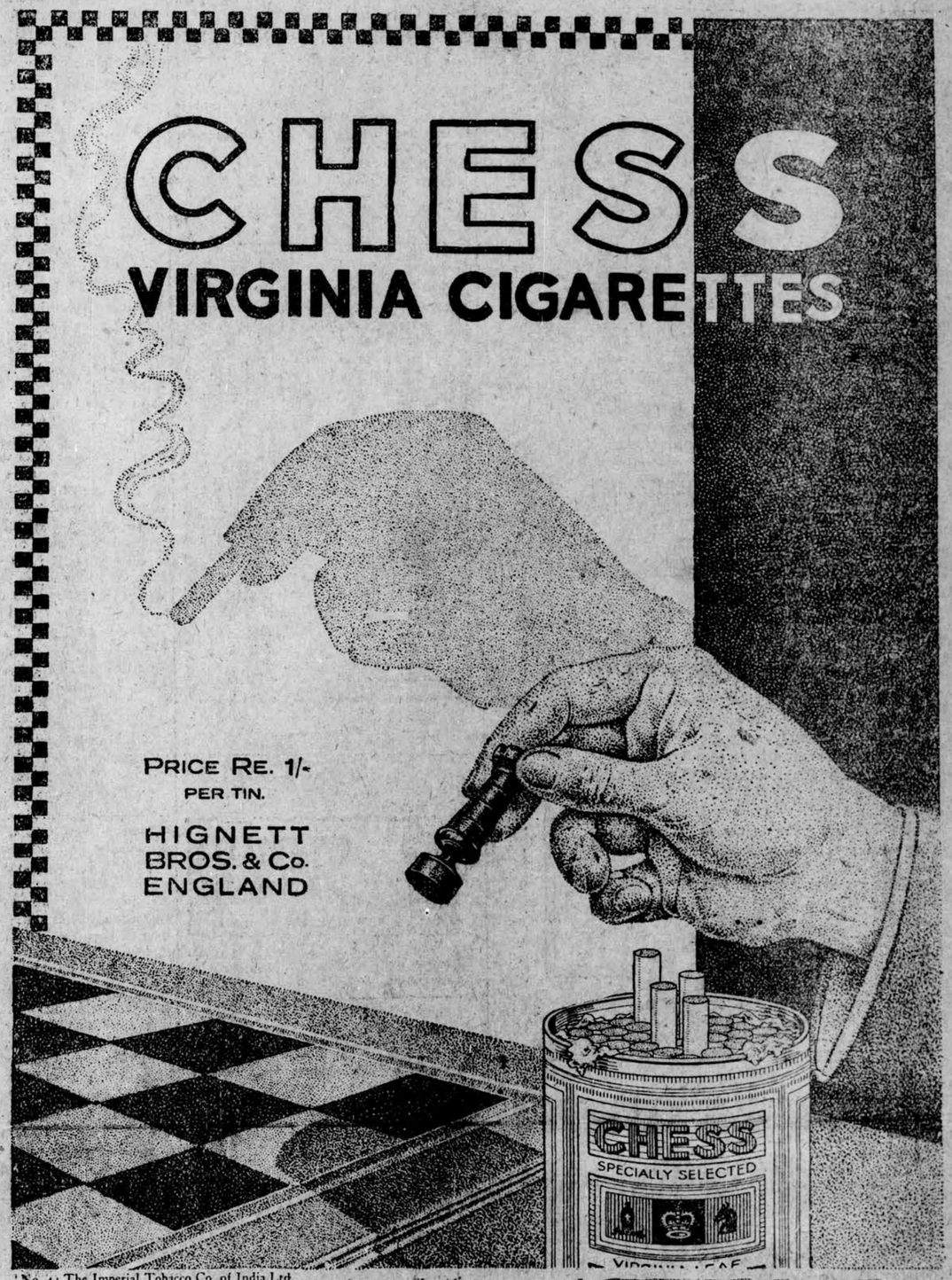

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